

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919

[Sixteen
Pages]

VOL. XI, NO. 286

ACCEPTANCE OF RESERVATIONS IS MADE A CONDITION

Preamble Presented by Senate
Committee Says That Other-
wise United States Will Not
Be Bound by Treaty of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, after two executive sessions yesterday, formulated a program of reservations to be proposed to the Senate as the condition on which the majority in control will agree to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant. Of the 13 reservations submitted to the committee yesterday, 10 were adopted by substantial majorities and the remaining three are expected to be reported at a session this morning.

In addition to the reservation program regarded as the irreducible minimum by the Republican leaders, the committee adopted a preamble to become part of the ratifying resolution which stipulates that the United States shall not be bound by the Versailles document until three of the four principal allied and associated powers have formally accepted these reservations and understandings.

This declaration by the Senate requires formal action by the other powers, instead of mere acquiescence.

Proposed Preamble

The preamble adopted by the committee, and which necessitates formal action by the other powers, says:

"Preamble. The committee also reports the following reservations and understandings to be made part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part and a condition of the said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

The text of the first five reservations follows:

"1. The United States understands and construes Article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations as provided in said article the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said Covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States."

"2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations whether members of the league or not, under the provision of Article I, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

"3. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII, Part I, or any other provision of the Treaty of Peace with Germany except by action of the Congress of the United States."

"4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States, and are not under this Treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or the consideration of the council or the assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power."

"5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the League of Nations, provided for in said Treaty of Peace, any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or relates to its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine. Said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations, and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said Treaty of Peace with Germany."

Lesser Reservations Summarized

The other eight reservations to which one covering the Johnson amendment will be added after the defeat of the amendment by the Senate are of lesser importance, and may be summarized as follows:

6. To provide that the United States shall not be bound in its future policy by the Shantung provision of the Peace Treaty. "The United States," the reservation says, "withholds its assent to Articles 154, 157 and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan."

7. That no appointments to the

League council or assembly or to commissions created under the Treaty shall be made without the consent and approval of the United States Senate.

8. That American export and trade with Germany shall not be interfered with or regulated in any way by the reparations commission unless Congress approves such regulation.

9. That the United States cannot incur expenses under the League unless an appropriation for a specific purpose has been previously made by Congress.

10. That without the consent of the League the United States may at any time increase its armed forces to meet threat of invasion, notwithstanding any agreement regarding limitation of armaments.

11. That this government understands the League will use every means at its disposal to do away with traffic in women and children.

12. The United States will have power to grant nationals of nations outlawed by the League, when within the territorial limits of this country, the right to deal with American nationals.

13. That this government retains complete jurisdiction over all acts of the alien property custodian's office.

Opinions of Senators

The following interviews secured after the adoption of the resolutions show one phase of sentiment in the Senate:

Senator Hitchcock—"The preamble would operate exactly as an amendment and would send the Treaty back to the principal signatories. I intend to oppose it to the end as I shall oppose the reservations adopted by the committee. I repeat what I have said, that enough Democrats will stand together to defeat the ratification of the Treaty with any such reservations as those projected by the majority."

Senator McCumber—"I am opposed to the preamble as to adopt it would put the Treaty exactly where it would be if amendments were adopted, that is, it would recommit it to the principal signatories."

GREEK VIEW OF EPIRUS QUESTION

Proposal to Include Sanjak of
Korytza in New Albania Is
Condemned as Ethnologically
and Geographically Unsound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—All in-

formation available in reliable Greek quarters goes to show that the real Greek view of the northern Epirus question stands in as great need of being better understood as does the Greek view of the Thracian question. Here, as in the Thracian question, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan are all agreed on a boundary line between Albania and Greece in northern Epirus which would run roughly from a point on the coast just northwest of Dryades to the southern end of Lake Ochida, and would include in Greece the sanjak of Korytza. The United States delegates at the conference in Paris alone stand out for handing over the sanjak of Korytza to Albania.

In opposing this view of the United States delegates, the Greeks insist that the American delegates are again being influenced unduly by the American missionaries in the sanjak, who, for several years past, have been carrying on the only Albanian school there in Korytza, and who quite honestly, but, as the Greeks contend, quite mistakenly, have taken up the position that the people of Korytza are really Albanians and not Greek Epirotes. These missionaries, so the Greeks affirm, insist that the demand for union with Greece, which is everywhere to be heard in Korytza, is largely attributable to Greek propaganda, and that the Korytza needs to be reclaimed for Albania. To this end they have been working for some time, and as one of these missionaries represented the interests of southern Albania at the Peace Conference, the Greeks maintain that the American delegates have taken their views from him.

The Korytza a Greek Epirote

This view that the Korytza is really an Albanian and not a Greek Epirote, the Greeks declare, based on a failure to appreciate a very elementary etymological fact. The great mass of the people of northern Epirus are bilingual. They speak an Albanian patois in their homes, but in Greek and write in Greek and, until the inauguration, some years before the war, of a vigorous Albanian propaganda subsidized by both Italy and Austria, the northern Epirote never thought of himself as anything else but Greek. Today, the Greeks point to the fact that after 15 years of strenuous labor the one Albanian school in Korytza against the 72 Greek schools represents the utmost that the advocates of this theory, ignorantly though quite honestly acquiesced in by the American missionaries, have to show.

All this, of course, only applies to the Christian population, for the population of the sanjak is about equally divided between Orthodox Greek Epirotes and Muhammadan Albanians, with a majority in favor of the Christian Epirotes. The Greeks claim that with the question of nationality so equally divided all other considerations, economic, strategic, and cultural would give the sanjak to Greece.

RAISULI'S WILES IN FIGHTING SPAIN

Moroccan Chief Seeks to Employ
a New Weapon by Making
Trouble Between the Span-
iards and Their Friends

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

TANGIER, Morocco—It has always been insisted here that Raisuli is as much the statesman in a thorough Machiavellian sense as he is a brigand and a hill fighter with his tribesmen, and again, perhaps as much so as are the foreign persons who from afar are much concerned with his doings and exert themselves to combat them. He is giving evidence now of his alertness, his keen perception of possibilities, and his understanding of the modern governmental kind of diplomatic human nature. Now when the fighting is coming to grips, Raisuli seeks to employ a new weapon and to make trouble between Spain and her friends who are associated with her in the management of the Tangier zone. He has begun, and at the first glance the case is one for some anxiety.

Hitherto Tangier has been able to consider itself quite immune from the risks of the Moroccan situation such as they are, and the situation has been peculiar and interesting in that evidences of this strange warfare—said evidences—have come from time to time and occasionally the banging of the guns can be distinctly heard, for fighting has taken place only just outside the zone. In brief it appears to be the scheme of Raisuli to drive the Spanish convoys inside the international zone and for him to follow them there. If he does, thus violating the international integrity, as it were, of this zone, and coming into armed conflict with the international police forces—there is nothing else, and they are a rather poor lot compared with Raisuli's army—what then?

Clearing Out the Foreigner

This is a very interesting and important problem, and it should be taken in conjunction with the Moorish ideal of clearing the foreigner out of the entire country; but there are two points to set against the thought thus generated, the first being Raisuli's constant declaration and his unadmitted desire that he wishes to be friends with France and her allies, and to stand well with them, and the second that if there were insufficient means in the international zone to deal effectively and speedily with any incursions by Raisuli, whether in case of Spaniards or for any other purpose, this deficiency would very soon be repaired, and in an emergency, already by this maneuver, could quickly supply the zone with fighting men.

But what Raisuli probably reckons most upon is an accusation of French feeling against the Spaniards in the matter of the management of their zone, for despite the diplomatic courtesies that are from time to time exchanged, the compliments of General Lyauty and all the rest, the general French attitude toward Spain in this matter is clearly one of lack of confidence and irritation—much of which, but not all, perhaps, is justified. Whatever ministers and officials of different kinds may say, there is the fact that reports that are being sent to French newspapers by their correspondents in Morocco concerning the Spanish situation and prospects are distinctly pessimistic and critical, and they are resented in Spain.

Raisuli's New Action

Raisuli's new action is very definite. With his tribesmen ubiquitous and active, there has lately been only one road route in the Spanish zone recognized as in any way safe between the Spanish Atlantic headquarters, Larache, and the Wadras and Anjera military posts in the interior, and this has been a narrow strip of land bordering on the international zone, on which strip Raisuli has now posted a large body of tribesmen with some special detachments of trained infantry. This virtually closes that route until something is done with the obstructions. In the same way a part of the route from Tangier to Rabat, the coast headquarters of the French zone, some way south of Larache, passing through the Spanish zone, has also become dangerous. At the present time Spanish military convoys proceeding on the route from Tangier to the military post of Ragala are adopting a detour which runs through a part of the international zone.

Raisuli, in his lordly way, has insisted that he intends to respect the integrity of the Tangier zone, and it has been laid down in the past that Spanish troops had the right to pass through it, but when this was agreed upon it was never anticipated that it would be done by way of refuge from Raisuli nor was it contemplated that it might lead to the Moorish chief following his enemy there. But that is now the situation, and Raisuli has declared emphatically that, if need arise, he will follow into the zone and attack there any Spanish convoy which may try to make its way from Larache to the military posts of Wadras and the

Anjera. If he does so, and there is reason to believe that he may, for he has no scruples in such matters, the consequences may be very awkward in more ways than one, and there will be business both for the diplomats and the soldiers.

It would be some relief if Generals Berenguer and Silvestre were able to give attention to this new problem quickly so as to discount the anxieties that are felt. The international zone, of course, is a very small affair, and it would not conduce to the tranquility of the population of Tangier to find the fighting coming nearer and nearer to the city. In the meantime, tribesmen who have abided on the edge of the Spanish zone next to the international zone continue to seek the latter for refuge, and this is in itself a rather unsatisfactory business. When these Moors in fear and dread of the fate that may befall them seek sanctuary in the Tangier zone it cannot be refused, and after being disarmed they are distributed among the villages round about; but there is an obligation upon Spain to defend these people and they are the protégés of Spain. If Raisuli made an incursion and were able to get at them their situation would be even less reassuring than it was at its worst before.

A supplementary credit of 152,750 pesetas is being asked by the Spanish War Minister for the purchase of a Farman bombing aeroplane and two other Farman planes, and extra funds are also demanded for the maintenance of a squadron of 20 aeroplanes at Tetuan. This is an official announcement.

BRITISH WAR DEBT AND CAPITAL LEVY

Mr. Asquith Urges Inquiry Into
Practicability of Plan—Bol-
shevist Government Called "a
Negation of Sound Principles"

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Herbert H. Asquith last night gave his followers the "lead" on great problems, such as finance, and Russia, for which many of them have long been appealing. He declared himself not merely for the special taxation of "the large accumulations made during, and to a considerable extent in consequence of, the war, which ought in all justice and equity to be primary contributors to the removal of our greatest and most pressing burden, the debt created by the war," but he also expressed himself on the hotly disputed question of capital levy.

"It is perfectly plain," he said, "you cannot go on increasing taxation on the necessities and comforts of life. You have got, therefore, to choose between a definite increase of the income tax or some form of charge on realized or realizable wealth." He therefore urged an inquiry by an expert body into the practicability of a capital levy.

On the question of nationalization, Mr. Asquith said that he was not prepared, without better evidence and a very different experience from any he had had, to submit the details of the intricate and complicated working of the great domestic industries to the handling of a set of government officials.

He reviewed the financial situation very gravely, and thought that would find that over £100,000,000 had been spent in Russia since the armistice. This country, he said, has nothing whatever to do with influencing the opinion or action of the Russian people as to its internal and domestic policy.

"It is for them alone," he said, "and not for us, to dictate, nor even to assay. The Bolshevik form of government appears to me in some respects a negation of the sound principles of democracy, but I know as little or even less of what is supposed to be the substitute for it."

Mr. Asquith also declared for the autumn budget. He declared that they must leave nothing undone to uphold those great safeguards of liberty, Cabinet control, and parliamentary responsibility.

The speech was marked throughout by a vigorous criticism of the government.

LABOR WITHDRAWS FROM CONFERENCE

Employers Block Final Effort to
Find Meeting Ground—Im-
passe Said to Have Made More
Certain Rail and Mine Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"I have sung my swan song in this conference; you have legislated us out of this conference, and with a feeling of regret that I am not able with a clear conscience to remain longer, I go," Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Labor group, announced late in the afternoon session of the industrial conference yesterday. Soon thereafter the members of the American Federation of Labor left the hall, the four representatives of the railroad brotherhoods staying behind to state their position, which was the same as that of their associates in the Labor group.

The public and employers groups, through their respective chairmen, announced that they would continue in session and endeavor to frame a program in accordance with the request of the President, read to the conference yesterday. It seems so evident that such an ill-balanced convention cannot function in any such way as had been proposed, or settle any question, or have any beneficial effect upon public sentiment, that it is not expected its sessions will be greatly prolonged, unless the Labor group can be persuaded to reconsider its decision and make one more effort to come to terms with the employers groups in the conference. This result is considered unlikely of accomplishment, as Labor had deliberated long Tuesday evening and yesterday morning on the action to be taken, in view of the situation in which it was placed by the blocking of every resolution in which it was interested, by the employers group. It was thought that President Wilson himself might appeal to Mr. Gompers to waive his objections to remaining longer under such unfavorable conditions, and it is known that his influence with Mr. Gompers is very great, but Mr. Gompers' influence over his associates in the group, powerful as it is, may not extend to the point of persuading them further to subject themselves to what they consider humiliation at the hands of the employers group.

Text of President's Letter

The President's letter, urging the conference to try to come to an agreement, follows:

"To the ladies and gentlemen of the industrial conference: "I am advised by your chairman that you have come to a situation which appears to threaten the life of your conference, and because of this I am presuming to address a word of very solemn appeal to you as Americans. It is not for me to assess the blame for the present condition. I do not speak in a spirit of criticism of any individual or of any group. But having called this conference, I feel that my temporary indisposition should not bar the way to a frank expression of the seriousness of the position in which this country will be placed should you adjourn without having convinced the American people that you had exhausted your resourcefulness and your patience in an effort to come to some common agreement."

"At a time when the nations of the world are endeavoring to find a way of avoiding international war, are we to confess that there is no method to be found for carrying on industry except in the spirit and with the very method of war? Must suspicion and hatred and force rule us in civil life? Are our industrial leaders and our industrial workers to live together without faith in each other, constantly struggling for advantage over each other, doing naught but what is compelled by the situation?"

National Disaster Feared

"My friends, this would be an intolerable outlook, a prospect unworthy of the large things done by this people in the mastering of this continent. Indeed, it would be an invitation to national disaster. From such a possibility my mind turns away, for my

confidence is abiding that in this land we have learned now to accept the general judgment upon matters that affect the public weal. And this is the very heart and soul of democracy."

"It is my understanding that you have divided upon one portion only of a possible large program which has not fully been developed. Before a severance is effected, based upon present differences, I believe you should stand together for the development of that full program touching the many questions within the broad scope of your investigations. It was in my mind when this conference was called that you would concern yourselves with the discovery of those methods by which a measurable cooperation within industry may have been secured, and if new machinery needs to be designed by which a minimum of conflict between employers and employees may reasonably be hoped for, that we should make an effort to secure its adoption."

Public Expects a Program

"It cannot be expected that at every step all parties will agree upon each proposition or method suggested. It is to be expected, however, that as a whole, a plan or program can be agreed upon which will advance further the productive capacity of America through the establishment of a surer and heartier cooperation between all the elements engaged in industry. The public expects not less than that you shall have that one end in view, and stay together until the way is found leading to that end or until it is revealed that the men who work and the men who manage American industry are so set upon divergent paths that all effort at cooperation is doomed to failure."

"I renew my appeal, with full apprehension of the almost incomparable importance of your tasks to this and to other peoples, and with full faith in the high patriotism and good faith of each other, that you push your task to a happy conclusion."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Employers Block Path Again

Labor, having listened to the President's letter, decided to make one more effort to gain at least modified recognition of the right to bargain collectively. With that in view, Mr. Gompers, paying a warm tribute of respect to the President, offered the following resolution:

"The right of wage earners to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and relations and conditions of employment is recognized."

The adoption of the resolution was at once opposed by the employers group, Frederick P. Fish, a lawyer, alleging that, "while this resolution, as a matter of words, does not go as far as the former one, words do not count. It is the thought behind the words, and if this resolution should be adopted by the employers group, it would go out to the world as a concession on the part of the group that they recognize the necessity of unionization of all the industrial establishments in the country and the kind of collective bargaining that the Labor unions insist upon, in distinction from other kinds."

"The employers group has not yielded one single thing from their position," said H. B. Endicott, "I think Labor's position has so far been dignified and reasonable. I see no danger whatever to any employer of Labor in this resolution and I see quite a danger in saying right off to everything that is brought in from that group, 'No.'"

Situation Regrettable

Mr. Gompers, speaking on the situation after the vote had been taken and the resolution defeated, declared: "The situation thus created can bring satisfaction to no man. It is regrettable, far beyond what words can express. It is regrettable from every viewpoint. It is not only regrettable from the standpoint of Labor, it is not only regrettable from the standpoint of the public, but it is regrettable from the standpoint of employers, and how regrettable it is and will be, will be developed more sharply and keenly as time goes on."

It is felt that the action of the conference has made more certain the impending railroad and mine strikes, and Mr. Gompers announced that the American Federation of Labor had decided to extend further moral and financial support to the steel strikers. Other strikes will probably follow in their wake as protest against the action of the employers representatives.

JOINT ACTION ON SUFFRAGE HOPED FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—At the Governor's office there is no discouragement because of negative reports from three of the seven western states invited to cooperate with California in joining in legislative sessions to ratify the national suffrage amendment. Governor Stephens has received no direct reply from the governors to whom he wired the proposal for joint action on this issue as a Thanksgiving Day gift to the women of the country. It is said that he hopes for a favorable response within a few days, even though reconsideration may be necessary in some instances. Governor Stephens made it clear that in the California call it should be definitely announced that no other question shall be included for consideration at the special session.

INQUIRY URGED ON WATSON CHARGE OF RADICALISM

Senator Questioned on Source
of His Information Against
Trade Commission—Policy
of Meat Packers Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speedy investigation of the charges recently made on the floor of the Senate by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, to the effect that Bolshevism and radicalism were rampant in governmental departments, was urged yesterday by friends of the Federal Trade Commission, whose record Senator Watson had so vigorously assailed.

William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, formerly a member of the Federal Trade Commission, charged that the packers were now maintaining a powerful lobby to prevent the enactment of legislation by Congress intended to control the meat trust, and that "they are spending millions trying to influence the public" and to discredit the commission.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, whose bill for packer control is pending before the Senate, came down to plain facts with Senator Watson when he asked if the information cited in the latter's indictment of the commission had come from the packers. The Iowa Senator defended Basil Manly, mentioned by Senator Watson as among the radicals associated with the commission. A letter was read from Mr. Manly in which he denied that he was a Socialist and declared his intention to continue his work.

Trade Commission Defended

In a statement issued by the Federal Trade Commission last night in answer to Senator Watson's charges, the commission declared that these attacks "are part and parcel of the warfare of the Chicago meat packers against the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission with the purpose of subverting justice."

The statement further charged that Senator Watson was a lobbyist in 1909 and claimed that this was proved by a House investigation into lobbying activities in 1913. It also quoted telegrams from Wilson & Co. to their Washington agent as late as February, 1918, asking to see Senator Watson on a matter before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate.

Senator Harris praised the Federal Trade Commission and defended it warmly against Senator Watson's charges. He urged that the proposed investigation be made at once.

"The speech of Senator Watson, in my judgment," he said, "will do more harm to efforts to reduce the high cost of living than anything that has occurred since I have been a member of the Senate. The Senator's effort to discredit the Federal Trade Commission will hinder, but will not deter, those who are trying to bring about some constructive legislation that will protect the consuming public. The combination of the meat packers is doing more to prevent the reduction of the high cost of living than any other monopoly in this country. They are spending millions in lobbying, advertising and other things in their propaganda to prevent legislation that will curb their power."

"If the Senator from Indiana does not know it, many others do, that the packers are good friends when it comes to contributions for campaign funds, but enemies of the public when it comes to reducing the high cost of living."

"The packers are now spending millions of dollars to discredit and destroy the Federal Trade Commission, but their efforts have not been as effective as those of the Senator from Indiana. If the Senator can discredit the commission in its investigation, he has accomplished more for the packers than they could for themselves, with all of their millions spent in lobbying and propaganda. He will also advance the aims of Bolshevism and Socialism if he causes the people of our country to lose confidence in their public officials."

Replying to Senator Harris, Senator Watson characterized the Georgia Senator's remarks as "a confession and an avoidance." "He has said that he is in favor of the resolution I introduced on Monday," said Senator Watson.

"I am in favor of the resolution," retorted Senator Harris, "because an investigation of the employees of the Federal Trade Commission will show they are faithful, honorable, patriotic employees, with perhaps a few exceptions."

"All I ask," said Senator Watson, "is an investigation, in order to prove the truthfulness of the charge I have made."

Senator Watson Questioned

Senator Kenyon asked Senator Watson if he had personally investigated the charges he made against Basil Manly. Senator Watson replied he had investigated and found the charges correct.

"Will the Senator say that his information did not come from the packers or their representatives?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I say that they did not," replied Senator Watson. "I do not know a packer, one of the big five; I never met one."

"Did the Senator meet any of their

INDEX FOR OCTOBER 23, 1919

| | |
|--|---------|
| Business and Finance..... | Page 11 |
| Stock Market Quotations..... | |
| Morocco and Securities Soar..... | |
| Dividends Declared..... | |
| Pullman Company's Annual Report..... | |
| Wool Dealers Exercise Caution..... | |
| Texas Company to Increase Capital..... | |
| Punta Alegre Sugar Report..... | |
| Shoe Buyers in Boston..... | |
| Editorials..... | Page 16 |
| Mr. Clynies in the Sheldonian Theatre..... | |
| Restoring Great Lakes Levels..... | |
| Free Speech at Harvard University..... | |
| The Cricket "Week"..... | |
| Notes and Comments..... | |
| General News..... | |
| Treaty Reservation Program..... | 1 |
| Inquiry Urged into Watson Charges..... | 1 |
| Raisuli's Wiles in Fighting Spain..... | 1 |
| British War Debt and Capital Levy..... | 1 |
| Greek View of Epirus Question..... | 1 |
| Peace Proposals in 1914 and 1916..... | 2 |
| Strength of Army in Britain Shown..... | 2 |
| Freedom Needed Within Prisons..... | 4 |
| Mexico's Monetary System..... | 4 |
| Sectarian Schools May Be Inspected..... | 4 |
| Refiners to Sell Sugar at 10 Cents..... | 5 |
| Federal Railway Bill Is Reported..... | 5 |
| Cosacko's Part in Russian Problem..... | 8 |
| Plans for Site for Maine State Pier..... | 8 |
| Radio Beacons for Air Trade Route..... | 9 |
| Honduran Official in United States..... | 9 |
| Appeal for League by Henry Van Dyke..... | 9 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Illustrations..... | Page 3 |
| The Nice Man..... | 3 |
| Vladimir Skochkov..... | 3 |
| The Italian "Savoia" Machine..... | 10 |
| The Adventures of Diggley Dan..... | 14 |
| "Open Country" by J. Enraght..... | 15 |
| Mooney..... | 15 |
| Labor..... | |
| Labor Withdraws from Conference..... | 1 |
| Mississippi Wants Negro Labor Back..... | 5 |
| Alternative Coal Proposals Made..... | 5 |
| Congress of French Labor at Lyons..... | 6 |
| Labor Situation in New Zealand..... | 6 |
| Arbitration Upon Wages Question..... | 6 |
| Letters..... | Page 3 |
| Why Selfishness Is Dangerous..... | 3 |
| R. F. Payne..... | 3 |
| Special Articles..... | |
| The Odd Man; The Nice Man..... | 3 |
| Lord Dunsany on His Work..... | 3 |
| Night..... | 3 |
| Modern Masonic Movements..... | 3 |
| In the Siberian Metropolis..... | 3 |
| Sporting..... | Page 10 |
| Two Teams Tied in Conference..... | 10 |
| Sutton Rises as a Contender..... | 10 |
| Mavrogordato Wins in Singles..... | 10 |
| The Children's Page..... | Page 14 |
| The Home Forum..... | Page 15 |
| "The Hill of Science"..... | 15 |
| "Barry Cornwall" and "Ella"..... | 15 |

lobby in the city of Washington before he prepared his speech," asked Senator Kenyon.

"I did not," answered Senator Watson. "I have had no communication with but one man in any wise connected with the big packers."

"Will the Senator say that none of his information came from the representatives of the packers?" Senator Kenyon persisted.

"It did not," replied Senator Watson. "My information about the Federal Trade Commission came from the inside of the commission itself. That is where I got it, and after I got it I hunted out one man in this town and asked him whether or not he had information along the same line. I want to say to the Senator from Iowa that if we have this investigation which I have asked I expect to substantiate every statement I made with reference to these men and their Socialist activities."

Senator Kenyon urged Senator Watson to demand an immediate vote on the resolution and promised him it would have the unanimous support of the Senate.

"If these men are guilty of the things the Senator says, they should be fired out of the commission as quickly as they can be fired," said Senator Kenyon. "I want to know, however, whether that is the real purpose of the resolution, or whether the purpose is to injure the bills pending here for the control of the packers. Is it not a little strange that these gentlemen have been employed there for years, and that this question has never been raised until we got to the consideration of the packer bill? That is what arouses a person's curiosity as to these attacks. The Federal Trade Commission never was attacked until it had the nerve and courage to tell the American people some of the facts about the packing trust."

"The Senator from Iowa says the Federal Trade Commission never was attacked until the packer legislation came along," said Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania. "I can hardly let that statement pass without challenge. I have been overwhelmed for years with complaints from business men concerning the Federal Trade Commission, for its inefficiency, incompetence and inability to discharge the public business. It is notoriously so. I have hardly heard an epithet of condemnation in the English language that has not been visited upon every individual member of the Federal Trade Commission."

"I am a little astonished at this disclosure of sensibility on campaign contributions," Senator Penrose continued. "There is not a prominent man connected with the present administration, in a position of authority, who did not get his original recognition by reason of the size of his campaign contributions to the Democratic Party—every ambassador, every man connected with the Peace Conference in Paris. I am sorry the Senator develops this fine sensibility about a campaign contribution at this late date."

Discrimination Charged

Wholesale Grocers Begin Presentation of Case Against Packers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The National Wholesale Grocers Association began here yesterday against the presentation of its case against the railroads and the packers, before C. B. Atchison, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The wholesale grocers charge that the railroads discriminate in favor of the packers, both in service and in rates, and that through such opportunity the packers are able to secure a larger control of the food business of the country than they could on a basis of equal competition.

This is the first time the question has come before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Chicago hearing is expected to last several weeks. The first week will be occupied by the wholesale grocers, and the second by the packers, in defense of present practices.

"In this case we are asking," said Clifford Thorne, attorney for the grocers, in an opening statement to the commission, "that you shall order the railroads to deny the packers the privilege of loading in their refrigerator and peddle cars those foods which are not products requiring refrigeration."

"The basic importance of that request, and the effect it would have on the activities of the packers, cannot possibly be appreciated in its full significance without a somewhat comparative consideration of the packing industry at the present moment and its relation to the business of transportation and the manufacture and distribution of food products. Otherwise, you cannot possibly appreciate how such an order would strike at the very foundation of a host of unjust discriminations in both service and rates that have been studiously and carefully fostered and nurtured by one of the most efficient traffic departments possessed by any industry in the United States during the last 20 years."

The first witness was A. Davies of Boston, Pennsylvania, president of the National Wholesale Grocers Association, and the next, D. H. Bethard of Peoria, Illinois, chairman of its railroad service committee. Mr. Thorne then placed on the stand W. F. Bode, vice-president of Reid, Murdock & Company of Chicago, one of the largest wholesale grocery houses of the country, and Mr. Bode quickly developed into the wholesale grocers' chief witness in opening their case.

Mr. Bode said that in 1917 he had found his firm in an embarrassing situation with regard to perishables. Railroads refused his goods requiring refrigerated service, and he was unable to fill orders. He thereupon began an investigation, now covering three years. He found that the packers had a refrigerated car service to towns he was seeking to get into with perishables. He found, he said, that on the Illinois Central Railroad, for

example, the road had a refrigerator service available to him to touch 35 towns, while the packers, through their refrigerator cars, reached 500 towns on the same road, thus leaving 465 towns in which he could not give the same service. Some roads offer no public refrigerator service at all, he said.

LABOR IN FAVOR OF NATIONALIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A special delegate conference of the Miners Federation opened this morning at Central Hall. The question of the nationalization of the mines, of which the federation is active in conjunction with the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, came up in discussing a report of a recent interview with the Premier. The executive proposes to have a further meeting with the parliamentary committee, and the action to be taken, in view of the government's policy, is expected to be decided at a special trades union congress to be summoned shortly in London.

Meanwhile an active platform campaign in favor of nationalization, in which the Labor movement generally is participating, is to be carried on. The miners' delegates also discussed today the increased cost of living and the demand that the income tax exemption level should be raised to £250 a year.

BRITAIN MAY GRANT LOAN TO HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—According to a Budapest message, it is stated in reliable ministerial circles there that Great Britain has expressed a willingness to grant Hungary a loan of £100,000,000 on the security of her railways. The message adds that all the Hungarian political parties have decided to settle the question of the future form of the Hungarian state, as the Peace Conference is to hand the Treaty to the Hungarian delegates on October 30. A council of state for the reception of the Treaty is to be formed under the presidency of Cardinal Csernoch, the primate of Hungary.

BELGIAN EDITORS TO BE PROSECUTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—After several incidents which nearly precipitated a Cabinet crisis in Belgium, Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice and president of the Socialist Internationale, has decided to institute proceedings against the editors of the periodical called Socialisme Belge, which was published in Holland during the war and which is declared to have carried on a campaign advocating Belgium's abandonment of the war. Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Socialist Internationale, is among the number who will thus be prosecuted.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ITALIAN ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Wednesday).—According to a Spalato message, secret instructions, which have been issued to all branches of the Italian Army of occupation, enjoin the compilation of lists of people who, at the moment of evacuation, might be brought away as hostages. The instructions state that the names of all prominent inhabitants are to be included in these lists and add that the hostages in question are to be treated as subjects of a friendly state.

SIR IAN MALCOLM ISSUES A DENIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by Sir Ian Malcolm, M. P., that it is absolutely untrue that he has been appointed British Consul-General in New York in succession to the Hon. Wilfred Thesiger. The statement is declared quite baseless. Sir Ian has been Arthur Balfour's secretary for some years.

"GERMAN-AUSTRIA" IS ABOLISHED AS NAME

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The National Assembly today passed an act abolishing the name of "German-Austria" for the Nation and substituting the title "Republic of Austria." The Pan-German Party offered violent opposition to the change.

The government has ordered a national census to be taken in December.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company announces the inauguration of a service of passenger and cargo steamers between Southampton and the new Republic of Poland, calling at Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Copenhagen on the way to Danzig, and returning by the same route.

IMPORT DUTY TO BE LOWERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Ministers of Reconstruction and Commerce will present for signature to the President of the Republic a decree under which the import duty on motor cars and machinery will be lowered from 70 per cent to 40 per cent.

PEACE PROPOSALS IN 1914 AND 1916

Count von Bernstorff Gives Testimony Before Committee Investigating Responsibility of German Officials for the War

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—

Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, who yesterday was the principal witness before the committee investigating the responsibility of German officials in causing the outbreak of the great war, resumes his testimony today.

While on the stand yesterday, Count von Bernstorff told of the efforts made by President Wilson in 1914 and 1916 to find a way to bring peace proposals before the allied governments. German peace tentatives, made from time to time, however, handicapped Mr. Wilson, in the opinion of the former Ambassador, being construed by the Allies as evidence of weakness on the part of Germany. It was Count von Bernstorff's impression that Mr. Wilson intended to propose a temporary peace which would not touch on territorial issues and would leave major problems connected with peace to a conference of the belligerents. In 1916, the witness said, President Wilson was in a position to propose "peace without victory" but he declared Mr. Wilson deferred action because of the sentiment against Germany in the United States at that time.

Secret documents from the Foreign Office are in possession of the committee and records from the Admiralty and War Office will, it is understood, be produced later.

Memorandum Makes Impression

Count von Bernstorff, referring to the peace overtures contained in the memorandum written by the former Emperor William on October 9, 1916, explained that this memorandum had been telegraphed to him for transmission to Col. E. M. House because it had not been finished in time to be handed to James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, before sailing. Count von Bernstorff said that the document referred to a conversation between the former Emperor and Mr. Gerard, held at general headquarters at Charleville, France, in which the possibility of peace overtures by the United States was discussed, and added that the memorandum had made an impression in Washington, in that it demonstrated that Germany was ready promptly to accept the mediation of the President.

At that time, however, the presidential campaign in the United States precluded President Wilson from attempting any definite action. Count von Bernstorff uttered an emphatic "yes" when a member of the commission asked him whether he understood his instructions in the sense that he was to influence or encourage President Wilson and Colonel House to undertake a peace move in favor of Germany. He also answered affirmatively a question whether President Wilson was ready to accede to these wishes and institute a general action for peace even without possessing Germany's concrete conditions for peace.

Personnel of Committee

The committee of investigation consists of two Democratic members of the National Assembly, two Majority Socialists, and one each from the Clerical, Conservative, and Independent Socialist parties. Professors Bonn, Dietrich Schaefer and Otto Hitzsch are the historical experts who will pass upon the evidence.

The chairman of the committee at the opening of the session cautioned the newspapers to practice reserve and to withhold editorial judgment until all the evidence was in.

In his testimony yesterday, the former Ambassador also said that President Wilson held the opinion that the United States was the only power possessing sufficient influence to bring about a termination of the war. He referred to an important memorandum, written personally by the former Emperor William on October 9, 1916, which at first it was intended to hand to Mr. Gerard, but which finally was telegraphed to himself for transmission to Colonel House.

In this memorandum, Count von Bernstorff said, the government asked President Wilson to expedite his peace proposal in view of the fact that the methods of warfare were becoming increasingly severe in form.

Offer Interferes With Plans

Count von Bernstorff told the commission that the German offer of December 12, 1916, seriously interfered with President Wilson's peace plans which were then ripening and that the German proposal not only handicapped President Wilson in public opinion at home, but prompted the entente powers to construe Berlin's move as a sign of weakness and induced them to turn a deaf ear to President Wilson.

In summing up his morning testimony, Count von Bernstorff made the positive declaration, in response to the commission's pointed inquiries, that President Wilson was ready to undertake a definite peace action, even in the face of the absence of concrete propositions from Berlin; that he pur-

posed negotiating a temporary peace which would not touch upon territorial issues, leaving the adjustment of all major problems to the ultimate disposition of the main Peace Conference.

Count von Bernstorff entered into minute details of alleged conversations with Colonel House, with whom he conferred chiefly at Colonel House's New York residence. Washington was too public for confidential negotiations, chiefly, Count von Bernstorff said, because of the newspapermen, who, despite secretiveness, scattered news inimical to the progress of negotiations.

Elucidation of Document

The former Ambassador had been on the stand an hour when the commission adjourned the hearing until Wednesday.

Count von Bernstorff was frequently interrupted by members of the commission of three experts, who asked for elucidation or confirmation of the official documents which were introduced by Count von Bernstorff.

"When Colonel House returned in 1916 from a second visit to Europe," said Count von Bernstorff, "he told me the chief obstacle to peace then was Paris; that London showed a certain inclination to entertain the proposal and Berlin also assented."

Colonel House intimated, the witness continued, that President Wilson was in a position to negotiate peace with victory, and proposed to do so as soon as the situation was favorable. However, in view of the fact that such action would be interpreted as pro-German the President thought best to defer it until the sentiment against Germany had somewhat subsided.

SIR R. HORNE MEETS TRADE UNIONISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—An official announcement states that Sir Robert S. Horne, the Labor Minister, met the trade union section of the provisional joint committee of the National Industrial Council yesterday. The question of the inclusion of agricultural laborers, seamen and certain classes of persons in responsible positions, under the "hours" clause of the Employment Bill was discussed.

After a full and frank interchange of views, the trade union section withdrew to consider its position further. The official statement shows that the establishment of a National Industrial Council is still in peril, as no agreement has resulted from the discussion. The trade union section has now decided to approach the employers' side of the joint committee, with a view to an immediate meeting to discuss the position.

At yesterday's discussion, the case for the trade unions was presented by Arthur Henderson, W. J. Davies, and John Turner, representing the shop assistants, John Hill representing the boilermakers, R. B. Walker, representing the agricultural workers, and James Marston, the police union, a demand being made for the inclusion in the 48-hour bill of agricultural workers, seamen, workers in responsible positions, and the police.

The Labor Minister, in his reply, stated that agricultural workers had been excluded by the decision of the War Cabinet, and offered no hope that that decision would be modified. He also declined to call a conference of the sea going workers directly affected by their exclusion from the bill. The trade unionists pointed out that in the matter of workers in positions of responsibility, or executive capacity, the government had refused to accept an agreed clause, drafted by the joint committee and had substituted a clause considerably widening the range of exclusion.

While persisting in his refusal to accept the joint committee's proposal, the Labor Minister expressed a willingness to consider any particular case brought before him. Regarding the demand that the police should be included in the bill and that the police union should receive recognition, the Labor Minister replied that the government had already made its position clear and that, as a decision had been incorporated in the act of Parliament he could make no further statement.

NEED OF FOSTERING BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Addressing a gathering representing every industry connected with agriculture yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, said that the exchange was against the country. The only remedy was greater production, and agriculture must have the greatest share in the increase.

Offer Interferes With Plans

Count von Bernstorff told the commission that the German offer of December 12, 1916, seriously interfered with President Wilson's peace plans which were then ripening and that the German proposal not only handicapped President Wilson in public opinion at home, but prompted the entente powers to construe Berlin's move as a sign of weakness and induced them to turn a deaf ear to President Wilson.

In summing up his morning testimony, Count von Bernstorff made the positive declaration, in response to the commission's pointed inquiries, that President Wilson was ready to undertake a definite peace action, even in the face of the absence of concrete propositions from Berlin; that he pur-

STRENGTH OF ARMY IN BRITAIN SHOWN

Winston Churchill, at Opening of Parliament, Says That on October 15 There Were 650,000 Actually Under Arms

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—The questions for the ministers to answer today, on the first day of the resumed session of Parliament, ranged over topics of immense importance, from Russia to the League of Nations.

Winston Churchill, when questioned regarding the troops in Ireland, put the number at 55,000 and the weekly cost at £310,000. He also gave the strength of the British Army on October 15 as 897,000, which included 150,000 who have already been demobilized. The actual strength under arms was, therefore, on that date about 650,000, a number which, but for the railway strike, would have been reduced by a further 145,000.

Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that no British ships were participating in the Archangel or Murmansk operations though there was a considerable force in the Baltic.

Cecil B. Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, answering a question, said he understood that the acting secretary-general of the League of Nations had established such a provisional organization as was necessary for the immediate duties imposed on the international secretariat by the Treaty of Peace, the date of assembly of which, on the summons of the President of the United States, was not yet fixed.

Mr. Bonar Law informed the House that all necessary preparations for the trial of the former Kaiser were being made. The request under Article 227 of the Peace Treaty to the Netherlands Government for the surrender of the former Kaiser that he might be put on trial could not be made, however, until the Treaty of Peace had been ratified.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that among the contracts placed abroad since the armistice was one with Germany for 750,000 pounds of potash.

DRY BILL IS READY FOR PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Regardless of the unfavorable turn of events at the National Industrial Conference and of some exertion due to signing four bills recently passed by Congress, President Wilson was reported last night as having had a comfortable day. It is expected he will take further active interest in the conference today to prevent its complete disruption.

The Department of Justice will return the prohibition enforcement bill to the White House today, and the President may sign it at once, it is announced.

The impression prevailed that the Attorney-General had made certain recommendations which the President would be called upon to consider, though these recommendations are not believed to be such as would warrant a veto. Instead, it is thought they relate to future improvement of the bill which the President may wish to point out to Congress at the time he signs it. Without his signature, the bill would become law on October 28.

SHIPPING AGREEMENT RATIFIED IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday).—A meeting of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, yesterday unanimously ratified the agreement recently drawn up between the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, Harold A. Sanderson, the chairman, explained that the proposals before the meeting would place on record and embody in the company's constitution a practice hitherto followed under which the management and operation of steamships and the general business of the company would be, and would remain, in the hands of the directors who had always been British citizens and resident in the country.

The provision was being made that all directors hereafter appointed should be acceptable to the Board of Trade. On this basis the government on its part placed on record that the company was not to be considered a foreign-controlled company.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ABSENCE REGRETTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The first official act of the international trade conference assembled in its first open session on Youngs Pier yesterday was the unanimous adoption of a resolution by 3000 of the leading business men of America and the allied nations, regretting the absence of President Wilson.

NEW YORK DOCK STRIKE STILL ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The dock strike is still on, as the vote taken to return to work was repudiated. A few thousand longshoremen returned to work in the morning, but some of

them quit later in the day. Some said that it was impossible to work, as the riggers who handle the winches had not returned.

Radical agitators were said to be trying to keep the men from work. It was reported that a few ships, some with cargoes of raw sugar and fruit, were unloaded.

The Merchants Association has telegraphed A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, requesting that foreign mail be shipped abroad on army transports. A similar request was forwarded to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

REQUEST MADE BY LUTHERAN COUNCIL

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The

Supreme Council this morning received a request from the National Lutheran Council of America asking that it be substituted for the Protestant missions in the former German colonies, the suppression of which is provided for by the Treaty of Versailles. No decision was reached by the council as to the request.

No Modifications of Blockade

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Supreme Council today refused to grant the request of the German Government that German fishing boats, trawlers and coasting vessels be exempted from the measures of surveillance taken by the allied fleets in the Baltic.

The council ruled that there could be no modification of the blockade of Soviet Russia, in connection with which these measures have been taken, but that the measures would be applied with leniency.

Nominations of Delegates

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The nominations of various delegates to the committee on interpretation and execution of the German Peace Treaty were put on record by the Supreme Council at today's session. The nominations registered were: Italy, Count Bonin-Langre and Mr. Paliano; France, Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, and Philippe Berthelot, political director of the Foreign Office; Great Britain, Lord Derby, the Ambassador to France; Japan, Baron Matsui, the Ambassador at Paris.

LEGATION REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE SHARES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Admiralty announces that four Bolshevik destroyers attempted an attack on the Estonian vessels and British destroyers lying in Kopena Bay on Tuesday morning. Two Bolshevik destroyers were sunk, six survivors being rescued. There were no British or Estonian casualties.

Denial Concerning Petrograd

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Moscow wireless message denies that Petrograd has been cut off from Moscow and says that reports of risings and explosions in Petrograd are false.

FINLAND TO TAKE NO PART IN PEACE PLAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Wednesday).—The Finnish Foreign Office has informed the governments of the Baltic states that Finland will not participate in any peace negotiations with Soviet Russia. The Finnish Government has notified the Supreme Council in Paris that it agrees with the proposal set forth in the allied note regarding Soviet Russia, and will in future act accordingly.

GERMAN LANGUAGE OPERA RESUMED

Injunction Issued by Supreme Court Justice Forbids New York Mayor to Interfere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Opera in the German language was resumed last evening at the Lexington Theater, after having been suspended for one night because of orders given by Mayor John F. Hylan for the police to intervene. A temporary injunction issued by Nathan Bijur, justice of the State Supreme Court, was made effective yesterday, restraining the Mayor, the police commissioner, and other city officials from interfering with the performance of the Star Opera Company, which opened a season of German opera on Monday night under the artistic direction of Otto Goritz and under the business management of Harry B. Hertz. The company's counsel, Max D. Steuer, applied for the injunction on Tuesday, on the Mayor's ordering the police commissioner to prohibit the further giving of German opera and pending the court's decision on the injunction, the performance of "Zar und Zimmermann," scheduled for Tuesday night, was canceled by the management of the company.

Early in the evening, before the audience began to arrive, all the streets surrounding the block in which the Lexington Theater stands were guarded by the police, especially at the intersections of Lexington Avenue and Fifth and Fifty-First Streets. Apparently to prevent any attempts of a mob to gather strength at a block's distance from the house, positions after the manner of bridge-heads were established also by squads of police at the Madison Avenue and Third Avenue intersections of Fifth and Fifty-First streets.

At the rising of the curtain there was a slight disturbance from a person in one of the upper boxes who threw light missiles upon the stage, but the disorder was suppressed and the performance went on smoothly.

TWO BOLSHEVIST DESTROYERS SUNK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Admiralty announces that four Bolshevik destroyers attempted an attack on the Estonian vessels and British destroyers lying in Kopena Bay on Tuesday morning. Two Bolshevik destroyers were sunk, six survivors being rescued. There were no British or Estonian casualties.

Denial Concerning Petrograd

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Moscow wireless message denies that Petrograd has been cut off from Moscow and says that reports of risings and explosions in Petrograd are false.

FINLAND TO TAKE NO PART IN PEACE PLAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Wednesday).—The Finnish Foreign Office has informed the governments of the Baltic states that Finland will not participate in any peace negotiations with Soviet Russia. The Finnish Government has notified the Supreme Council in Paris that it agrees with the proposal set forth in the allied note regarding Soviet Russia, and will in future act accordingly.

Luxurious Furs Underpriced 30% to 40%

Fur Coats, Fur Sets, Coatees, Scarfs, Stoles, Etc.

A comparison of values will convince you of the conservative truthfulness of this statement.

DENHOLM & McKay Co. WORCESTER, MASS.

Bank by Mail

Many Savings Depositors now do their banking by mail, with entire safety.

4 1/2 Per Cent

Was the rate of the last dividend in our Savings Department. We invite your account, whether small or large. Write us.

Park Trust Company WORCESTER, MASS.

Harry Goodman

LADIES TAILOR, FURRIER AND IMPORTER

207 SLATER ARCADE WORCESTER, MASS.

"Say it with Flowers"

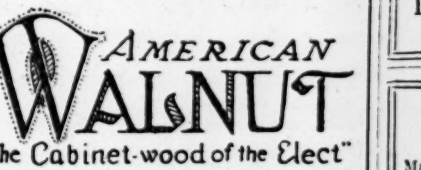
From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street WORCESTER, MASS.

Los Angeles, Calif. VILLE DE PARIS

Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE



THE TRUTH is that American Walnut is plentiful—altogether more plentiful than any other wood. This fact makes it as reasonable in price as it is supreme in dignity.

We are preparing a worthy brochure. May we have your kind request for it

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 959)

Why Selfishness Is Dangerous

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Theo. H. Price, the economist of commerce and finance, declares that selfishness is world-wide and especially prevalent in our country. The cure for this disease is rest and diversion of thought. The patient, he advises, must be compelled to think about something or somebody other than himself. Both Mr. Price's diagnosis and his prescription are correct, so far as our country is concerned, at any rate. And what's good treatment in a clear case of neurosis is equally good, or better, when the patient is in normal condition.

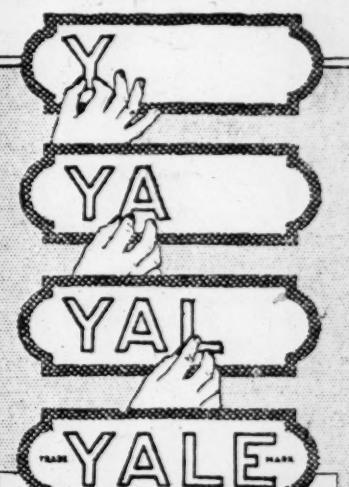
America accomplished wonders during the war period simply because, as never before, she thought and acted for others. It was her harmonious unselfish effort in a common cause that "moved mountains." It was "Love ye one another" that overthrew the doctrine "Might is right." It was faith that all men are created in the image of God that moved men, money and meat to the rescue of European civilization. We never knew our strength until, unitedly, we went without meat and wheat that others might eat. We never understood our inalienable rights of liberty, equality and happiness until, unitedly, we laid upon the sacrificial altar our material all, that our brothers and sisters throughout the world might taste of those rights.

And now we have self-sacrifice supplanted by widespread profligacy, and uncontrolled profligacy always raises the cost of things. At a time when suffering humanity needs our denial of the material and our uplift of the spiritual more than ever it needed our gunpowder and bayonets, we are obsessed with profiteering, industrial disturbances, race riots, and other symptoms. We are looking into our own selves rather than into the lives of others. Our helping hand, formerly outstretched to the needy, is now jingling what is in our pocket, or outstretching for more. The vision of a common brotherhood born of a world war is becoming dim, and we are putting aside the opportunity for widespread spiritual reinvigoration to haggle over trade rights, racial distinctions and territorial boundaries, while our statesmen sweat and pull and haul over political advantage.

Certainly the only cure is to think and do for something or somebody other than ourselves.

(Signed) R. F. PAINE.

San Diego, California, October 7, 1919.



Yale Chain Blocks

SAFETY—of paramount importance in a chain block is built in every Yale block.

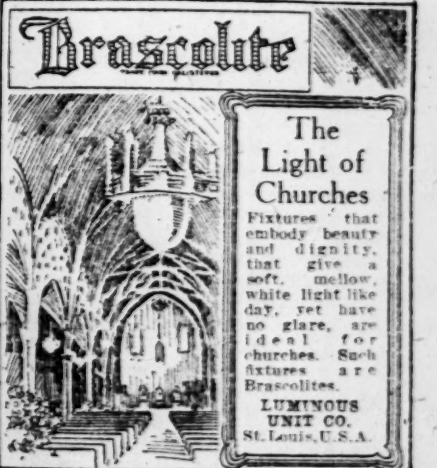
From hook to hook these blocks are made of steel and every Yale block must pass a 50% overload test before it can be shipped.

Speed, ease of handling and economy make the Yale block first in the field.

Yale inspection insures the quality you expect of Yale.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

9 East 40th St., New York City
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake St.
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.,
St. Catharines, Ont.



Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Ellsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

LORD DUNSANY ON HIS WORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Lord Dunsany delivered his first public lecture in the United States almost without gesture and quite as though he were sitting in his suite at the Hotel Belmont. At the Hotel Belmont, in New York City, was filled with readers of his works, and they saw on the platform a tall figure, rather austere, dressed in conventional afternoon things, holding most of the time to the same spot beside the reading desk and only now and then raising long arms for emphasis. But these gestures did not rise far; they were not really emphatic. They were rather a futile attempt to reinforce by physical action the delightfully phrased idealistic expressions flowing from the man's heart, and in rhythmical English carrying to every part of the hall. Lord Dunsany dreams while he talks, and there is so little of the material in what he says that such physical illustrations as gestures seem futile.

His words overflowed with gratitude for his welcome in the United States. He had almost a single motive only in coming, and that was to thank Miss Lewisohn and Mr. Stuart Walker for their production of his plays, and the American public for their appreciation of those plays. In this welcome and appreciation he felt a deep sincerity, and it was all such a deep sincerity, or starlight in his experience that he reflected that same sincerity in expressing his gratitude.

Writing Free From Tricks

Lord Dunsany said his work was inspired, free of all writing tricks, honest. Intellect might be of use in a man's work, but poets wrote from their hearts and not with any trick of mind. The poet was only a little more sensitive than other people. He got deeper impressions of beauty and gave them back to others. And the more he relied on inspiration, the less he resorted to tricks, the more certain he could give back to others a little of the joy upon which he lived.

What effect the war had on his work, he did not know now; the time was too close to the event. So far did logic come behind inspiration that one might be influenced by forgotten experience without knowing it. And inspiration came from the vastness of things around us.

Returning to his impressions of America, he had found New York City's great buildings symmetrical, orderly, held under the dominance of the logical part of man. Such symmetry and orderliness could not take a place among the fanciful, the fairy-like, the romantic, and dreamy. But when the top of the Woolworth tower was fading into the twilight, high above the city's roofs, there was something that had kinship with the mountain-tops. After twilight the high buildings were no more seen as symmetrical, for the windows lighting them here and there removed symmetry and order; and the great walls appeared like incredible precipices, lighted by inscrutable beacons. And the same night he had seen the moon around the high arc of the summit of the Hotel Commodore. Here, too, was kinship with the mountains, in the midst of a great city.

The Artist's Duty

What had he to give in return for America's appreciation? One's message was always in one's work. Two things, he thought, comprised the artist's duty. First, to give to the world its ideals. There was too much following of the advice, "Don't speak over your audience's head." Anybody could realize and express low ideals. The artist should aim high. There was no arrogance in asking, since men make bricks and houses, why artists should not make ideals.

The second thing the artist had to offer was "the holiday of the spirit." He took you on journeys away from your cities. He lifted you out of the humdrum of things into lands of his own creating, lands of the ideal, where the material rush and push has no place.

"There are only two hemispheres known to Thomas Cook of London," said Lord Dunsany, "but in that I have a slight advantage over him. My new book is to be called 'Tales of Three Hemispheres.' Where is the third? Look in your atlas. The eastern is on the right, the western on the left. The third, mine, is around back of the map."

Lord Dunsany a moment later spoke of "my little annex of the world," and told how Homer could sing of strange lands because the men of geography had not spoiled the world with their maps of facts. There was something greater than facts and material things. Nothing could escape from ideals. One could escape from the world, with "Annabel Lee" were examples of other poets who lifted their readers into new lands of the imagination.

Tribute to Francis Ledwidge

Here Lord Dunsany paid tribute to a brother poet who had passed away with the tide of the war. Francis Ledwidge had come into the war because he was a poet. Lord Dunsany had promised him that if he came through and Ledwidge did not, he would see that Ledwidge had the fame his poetry deserved. He quoted "The Mother Song" as one of the finer examples of Ledwidge's work.

Lord Dunsany then went back to his boyhood, when he read Grimm and Andersen in a place in Kent where the beauty of the sunset was impressed upon him at the same time as these true fairy stories; true, he added, because they were tales told by a people and written by a poet. He had not read much, only a half a dozen or a dozen books, at the top of which he placed the Bible; the majesty of the English language could be found nowhere else on that level of magnificence.

He had then received the ordinary education of the English boy, cut a bit short by his being sent to a crammer to be taught, not educated, how to pass an examination. Then his

training began, and training was different than education. He had great pleasure in meeting the older and younger poets of his time. But he himself had begun to write very late for a poet, when he was 23; think of what Keats had done by then. It was not until his second book, "Time and the Gods," that he got the style with which he was now fairly content. Here he said:

"It is better to start writing on imagination, and let technique come, than it is to start with technique and try to develop imagination later."

During his army service in South Africa he had included in his reading "Brer Rabbit," also true tales to him; adventure stories, and later Omar Khayyam. The last set him to asking questions about life. In his first gods, therefore, there might be found a certain gentle laughter over the creations and doings of man. After "Time and the Gods" there was a long lapse, during which, like Paul struggling with the beasts at Ephesus, he struggled with two publishers, one of whom went bankrupt and the other published his next book. About then he made the deliberate choice to write only from inspiration. He gave up prophesying, philosophizing, and abandoned himself wholly to the prompting that came to him from the vastness around him. Then his plays came along, and from that time to this, no matter what he is doing when inspiration comes, he writes down the ideas that burn within him, at one sitting, as long as the inspiration lasts.

NIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We are camping beside a rapid which tumbles into a great lily-circled pool a hundred yards below, singing the songs of all the lakes it has met and the sights it has seen since it left home in the spring. Our tent gleams in the dusk; it is only 20 yards away from the portage trail, but you can't see it from there and we didn't arrive that way.

With a rope and a paddle we let the canoe down the rapids, and when it dipped into the pool at the foot there we were without a single thing to go back for.

It is our last camp. Tonight we have got everything ready. Pack-sacks which began the trip fat and heavy have been rolled up and stuffed into other bags, and loading the canoe will hardly take a minute in the morning. Tomorrow we shall strike camp at dawn, and with a biscuit and a piece of chocolate for early breakfast we shall shoot our last rapid a mile below, cross our last lake before the winds begin to vex it, and make our last camp breakfast while we wait for the wagon to take us over the hills to the railway.

All the Work Done

We couldn't have told ourselves, much less anyone else, whether we were glad or sorry to go. We had had a perfect trip; we had got into the woods' ways, and it seemed rather a waste to give it all up and go back to where everything is ready for you and then begin it all over again next year. But on the other hand we did rather long for news; we hadn't heard a word of the world for three weeks, and tremendous things were happening—and three weeks' papers to read rather appalled us—so we left the question to settle itself.

There was nothing more to do at last. We had washed the supper dishes and packed the cooking kit, and carried everything we didn't want for the night down to the landing so as to be ready for the morning. Washing was the last and only rite, so we went down the path to the pool to do it and as we went to the prosaic we saw the most marvelous sight of our lives.

It was just dark, and the stars were coming out fast but not brilliant. In the south the full moon was rising over the pines and beginning to silver the foot of the rapid, and thus it was that we saw the aurora.

The Aurora's Ways

Overhead in the very zenith it appeared like moon rays without a moon; north, south, east, and west the rays shot from a dark center, pulsing and beating like living fire. Then all round the horizon except in the very moon's eye a flood of light swept and beat across the sky, up and down, waxing and waning, flaming and fading, shooting and glowing. Down it came until you seemed able to touch it, then up it leapt as if the earth repelled it. Like some immensely waving opal scarf woven of starlight! We could not speak, we could not think, we could do nothing but be glad that we could see it. Then it was gone, all gone, for a breathing. Back again it came, flashing from east to

Make Instant Syrup at Home

—so easy and so quick. One cup boiling water, two cups granulated sugar, one teaspoon of

Mapleine

The Golden Flavor

For flavoring puddings, frostings, fudges, desserts, etc., Mapleine will prove most satisfactory—it's different.

2 oz. bottle—35c

Canada—80c

4c stamp and trade mark from Mapleine carton will bring the Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.

(M 487) Dept. H., Seattle, Wash.

west and from horizon to zenith, and all the splendor was repeated and multiplied.

MODERN MASONIC MOVEMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The oldest university lodge in the world—the Apollo University Lodge at Oxford, No. 357—is preparing to celebrate the centenary of its foundation in November. The warrant for its foundation was granted on December 28, 1818, and the lodge was constituted on the following 19th of February, so that the centennial celebration will be somewhat belated, but this has been entirely unavoidable, having regard to national circumstances.

Masonic lodges are now becoming a common feature of university life in England, one having recently been consecrated at Sheffield, and there are rumors of the formation of others at Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. There was, however, a university lodge in Oxford prior to the Apollo, known as the Lodge of Alfred, which was founded in 1769, but after a time the decision to restrict its membership to university graduates—at first only masters of arts and bachelors of law were admitted to membership—was rescinded and its doors were thrown open to all and sundry, tradesmen alone excepted. It ceased to meet in 1783.

A Noteworthy Trowel

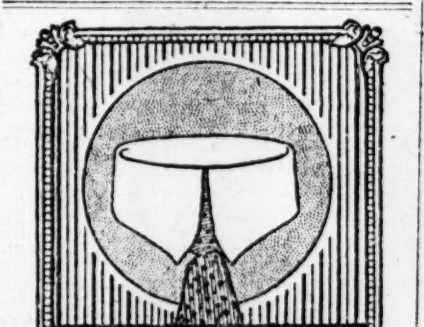
A remarkable and noteworthy addition to the many objects of Masonic interest already in the library and museum of the Grand Lodge of England has been made as a direct fruit of the recent Masonic peace celebration at the Royal Albert Hall. Judge W. Rhodes Hervey, Past Master of California, and John Whitcher, grand secretary, have presented to the Grand Lodge of England for preservation in the library, on behalf of the members of their jurisdiction, a Masonic trowel, composed of Californian gold, silver, and onyx, wrought by Californian Masons, and inclosed in a casket made from one of the oldest and finest of Californian trees. The trowel bears the following inscription:

June 27, A. D. 5919
In Commemoration of Peace Jubilee,
United Grand Lodge of England,
To spread the cement of Brotherly Love.

A cordial vote of thanks has been passed by the Grand Lodge for this historic and beautiful gift, in which the Grand Lodge of England assured all the Brethren of California of its cordial wishes for its perpetual success, and of its hope that the trowel, with its case of ancient Californian wood, might ever remain in the Grand Lodge museum as a symbol of the cement of good relationship which had always existed between American and English Freemasons.

One result of the unprecedented impetus given to Freemasonry during the last five years has been to put forward the scheme for the erection of a Masonic home in the metropolis worthy of the Craft. A committee to deal with the matter has been formed with Lord Amthill, the Pro-Grand-Master, at its head. No details are, of course, yet available, but it is anticipated that the central hall will have a seating capacity of at least 2000 instead of 400, the accommodation of the existing hall. This is the most serious and extensive task which the Grand Lodge of England has been called upon to undertake, and it is proposed that it shall serve as a Masonic memorial to the brethren who fell in the war, and as a thanksgiving for peace.

The rapid accessions to the ranks of



BARRACKS

New in proportions and design.

2 1/2 inch points

With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.

Always Ask for

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.

CORKS

AND

CORK SPECIALTIES

630 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

JEWELRY OF DISTINCTION

We will send catalogue of Emblem Jewelry on request

REAGAN KIPP CO.

162 Tremont Street, Boston

Next to Keith's

Freemasonry are causing some anxiety to the rulers. Since the union of the two Grand lodges, known as the "Antients" and the "Moderns" in 1813, 3200 Craft lodges have been added to the register, making the number of lodges in the jurisdiction 3432—a daily increasing number—and of this number no fewer than 271 have been brought into existence since August, 1914, and 97 of these have received their warrants during the present year. Hopes are expressed that the present site of Freemasons Hall, in Great Queen Street, Kingsway, a very central site, may be utilized, not only for the sake of convenience, but also because of the fact that the present home is hallowed by tradition and long usage, having been the headquarters of Freemasonry during its historical period.

Freemasonry in the East

An English member of the craft who has just returned from Yokohama, gives an interesting account of the remarkable progress of Freemasonry in the Far East. In China, educated natives who have traveled in other continents, or have come into contact with westerners, have of recent years been seeking admission into the Craft, and have proved excellent members, conforming with zeal to the elaborate and beautiful ritual, and seeking to carry out in their daily life the lofty tenets of Freemasonry. The result is that a new movement toward the brotherhood of man is growing. In Japan, as in Russia, Freemasonry, being a secret society, is not allowed; but a great many Japanese, who have become members of the order in the United States or in England and Scotland, have carried home with them the teaching of the Craft, and manage, it is said, to maintain it more than an individual interest. It is therefore not beyond the range of probability that in a few years the Japanese will be so impressed with the value of the Craft in increasing the stability of orderly government that the legal barrier to Freemasonry will be removed.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BLACKBIRDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The blackbirds were announcing their departure south. It was a rather early hour, 7 o'clock, but there was a long journey to be taken that day so the start had to be early.

Such a chattering as was going on, as bird after bird joined the group and was greeted by his friends. The little shrill cluck of satisfaction was heard on all sides. On the lawn below, several birds were exchanging salutations before flying to the starting place. A little group on our sun-porch roof looked down at our window and said, "We're off today, so good-by." To which I replied, "Good-by to you. A happy winter to you and come back again next year."

Then the large trees in the garden next door became the scene of great activity, as they all took their places for the flight. At first the outriders went, six or eight of them, as though they were the policemen who were to pay the way for those to follow, and then the forward march order came and they all wheeled into the sky and in orderly fashion, each one in his own place, were lost in the horizon toward the south.

ELITE

The Season's Glove Novelties

The new ELITE gloves for fall, original and exclusive in style, yet always within the bounds of good taste, are now on sale at good stores everywhere.

The conservative styles are there too, for those who prefer them. Smart and durable gloves in new or staple shades for women, men, and children.

ELITE GLOVE COMPANY

Factory: Gloversville, New York

New York Office: 200 Fifth Avenue

Boston Office: 100 Essex Street

In every pair genuine Elite Gloves there is a ticket. Look for it!

Portland, Oregon

LIPMAN, WOLFE & CO.

Accredited Agency for the

RED CROSS SHOE

Schenectady, N. Y.

BEHR'S SHOE STORE

Accredited Agency for the

RED CROSS SHOE

Kalamazoo, Mich.

107 So. Burdick

HERRICK'S BOOT SHOP

Accredited Agency for the

RED CROSS SHOE

Louisville, Ky.

THE DAN COHEN CO.

Accredited Agency for the

RED CROSS SHOE

Yale Chain Blocks

SAFETY—of paramount importance in a chain block is built in every Yale block.

From hook to hook these blocks are made of steel and every Yale block must pass a 50% overload test before it can be shipped.

Speed, ease of handling and economy make the Yale block first in the field.

Yale inspection insures the quality you expect of Yale.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

9 East 40th St., New York City
Chicago Office: 77 East Lake St.
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Brascolite

The Light of Churches

Pictures that embody beauty and grace, that give a soft glow, and make the church a place of prayer and devotion. Such pictures are Brascolites.

LUMINOUS UNIT CO.
St. Louis, U.S.A.

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Ellsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.



The Nice Man

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday the umbrella stand in the hall of my flat in Kensington contained two umbrellas, which number seemed to be amply sufficient for a bachelor's need. Today the stand contains five umbrellas, which number seems to be excessive until viewed in the light of what happened yesterday. Viewed in that light, I am doubtful whether any man, bachelor or otherwise, ever has enough umbrellas. What happened was this:

My niece, Miggle, invited me to accompany her to a Saturday matinee, said matinee to be preceded by a lunch at the Savoy. She frequently extends similar invitations to me, Miggle being of the "fapper" age, it is perhaps unnecessary to state that the cost of the luncheon and matinee tickets is invariably defrayed by me. Most bachelor uncles, I think, will understand. Miggle is rather critical and somewhat dictatorial about my personal attire on these occasions.

"Bobby," she said, as she issued her latest invitation, "please wear your best morning suit, your spats and lemon-colored gloves, and don't forget your ebony walking-stick with the ivory handle." I promised. (I may mention here that my name is not "Bobby." If it was, Miggle would be sure to call me something else.) "And," continued Miggle, "do, do wear your silk hat."

I raised my hands and voice in protest. I dislike silk hats. Uncomfortable creation of some "mad hatter" in our grandfathers' day, they had grown into automatic power as the hall-mark of the well-dressed man, until the war consigned them to oblivion. How profoundly I had wished that the oblivion would be permanent. No man, I venture to state, ever feels absolutely easy and natural in the intimate company of a silk hat. It is too insistent and delectable. It compels attention, due to its sensitive nature. It must always be rubbed the right way, otherwise its fur rises and there is trouble. It needs constant care, and must be protected from contact with things animate and inanimate. And above all, the weather must have no chance at it. By "weather," one means, of course, that of an aqueous nature. I mentioned these points among others to Miggle in the course of my protest.

A Peace-Time Burden

"But this is peace time now, Bobby, and all the nice men are wearing silk hats again. You want to be a nice man, don't you?"

I said I did. It would grieve me not to be classed among the nice men, but—

"Well, then," interrupted Miggle, "wear your silk hat."

I continued to protest, but I realized that a feeble note had crept in, foretelling capitulation, and Miggle detected it. She laughed, but urged no more.

When I left my flat about midday on the following Saturday to keep my luncheon engagement with Miggle at the Savoy, I wore my best morning suit, my spats, and lemon-colored gloves. The ivory-handled stick was in my hand, and my silk hat, resurrected from its long retirement and shining resplendent from its contact with the hatter's brush and iron, was upon my head. My capitulation was complete. The sun was shining, a westerly wind was stirring, it was a fine day for walking. So I entered the park and swung along toward Hyde Park Corner.

By the time I reached Knightsbridge, however, the sky had become overcast, and a drop or two of rain spattered on my lemon-colored gloves. I continued to walk until I suddenly remembered my silk hat. Then my walk changed to a run as I left the park and sought refuge under the awning of a shop. None too soon, either, for the drop or two had summoned a host of aqueous comrades. I scanned the street for an empty taxi, but none were to be seen. If I was to protect my silk hat (and clearly it was my duty to do so, having regard to its sensitive nature), I must have an umbrella. I looked about me, and was delighted to find that the shop beneath whose awning I had sheltered was a haberdashery. I entered and quickly became the owner of a new umbrella. As I left the shop, however, I found to my surprise that the rain had ceased and the sun was shining again.

I halted irresolute. It is awkward carrying a stick and an umbrella at the same time, and I felt sure that Miggle would not be pleased to have the glory of my ivory-handled stick eclipsed by a commonplace, if useful, umbrella. After a few moments' contemplation of the sun, which smiled encouragingly, I reentered the shop and left my umbrella to be called for later.

Changed Outlook

The sky continued to smile for awhile as I walked up Piccadilly; then, some bad news must have flashed across the blue, for the smile faded away, and just before I reached Piccadilly Circus it began to weep. Again I bolted for a friendly awning, again the empty taxis were conspicuous by their absence and the buses by their overcrowded condition. Again the umbrella ultimatum confronted me, and again I discovered that, by a curious coincidence, I had halted in front of a department store where

umbrellas were sold. Five minutes later I emerged with a new umbrella unrolled and ready to be raised against the rain which still pattered down. A taxi drove up and deposited a shopper. I hesitated. I disliked walking through the rain, with my immaculate spats, and then, too, I was drawing near the lunch hour. I hailed the taxi driver, told him to wait, reentered the store and asked to have the new umbrella sent to my flat. Then I entered the taxi for the last lap of my journey to the Savoy. It would not be difficult to get another taxi there when we had finished our lunch if the rain still decided to pout, and it would not be necessary to humble the ivory-handled patrician with a plebeian companion.

"You do look nice, Bobby," said Miggle, as we met in the lounge. "I'm so glad you took a taxi and carried your stick instead of an umbrella. Umbrellas are useful, like—like chimney pots, but not ornamental."

I decided to say nothing about my two useful but unused purchases. Miggle's sense of humor is as yet a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mine was not to be compared with anything in the hat line"

trifle untamed, and I was a little afraid her giggles would make our table conspicuous.

After lunch we walked to the theater, for the sky had ceased to weep and its late attack of "blues" had vanished in the cheerful blue. Miggle was in high spirits, and I could see by the way she glanced at my glossy silk hat that she entirely approved of my personal appearance. We met other "nice" men in the Strand, but I regret to say that the "hall-marks" worn by some needed brushing and ironing badly. One silk hat in particular had evidently been caught in a shower and then rubbed the wrong way in spots. The wearer of this disreputable headgear was otherwise faultlessly attired, but as he carried a stick instead of an umbrella, I quite understood, and he had my entire sympathy. Miggle giggled slightly as we passed, and pinched my arm.

Companion to a Hat

"If your hat was like that, I wouldn't walk with you, Bobby!" she whispered. Which only confirmed my suspicion that Miggle had on this occasion invited a silk hat to lunch and matinee, and the uncle who wore it was but a necessary and secondary adjunct. I mentioned this to her in a pained and heart-broken tone of voice, but she only laughed and pinched another piece out of my arm.

Miggle enjoyed every moment of the matinee (she always does) and at the finish she invited me to tea at her favorite restaurant where none but "nice" people go. She always invites me there after a matinee. (She invites and I pay, that's understood between us, of course.) When we reached the door of the theater, we found that the sky had become tearfully troubled again, and not a taxi was to be had. The commissionaire at the door was sympathetic and did his best, but being merely a man and not a magician, he could not transform coal carts and tradesmen's vehicles into taxis—even at Miggle's smiling entreaties.

"I'm afraid we'll have to walk," I said finally.

"But think of your hat, Bobby!" cried Miggle in dismay. "Oh, if we only had an umbrella! How thoughtless of you not to carry one on a showery day like this!"

I did not reply. My gaze had fastened on a shop across the street. It was an umbrella shop. There were literally hundreds of umbrellas in the windows waiting to be bought. But they were across the street, and the rain was pouring. A sudden inspiration seized me. I took off my precious silk hat, consigned it to the care of Miggle, and plunged across the street into the umbrella emporium. In another minute an umbrella was mine by right of purchase, and I ran across the street again, flushed but triumphant.

She was standing on the doorstep smiling in admiration of my inspired action. I reached out to get my hat, and then—well, it wasn't altogether Miggle's fault, for the step was wet, but her feet slipped, she grasped my arm to steady herself, and my silk hat— I hate to tell about it—fell from her hand, bounced, and rolled along the slimy pavement until it reached the gutter. There a muddy stream whirled it around and turned it over and over! When the commissionaire rescued it and brought it to me, there was no comparison between it and the disreputable hat we had seen in the Strand. Mine was not to be compared with anything in the hat line. It stood alone in a class by itself. It was the dernier cri in disreputableness, and admitted of no comparison!

As I said before, my umbrella stand now contains five umbrellas, but I am doubtful whether the number is sufficient for a bachelor who desires to measure up to Miggle's definition of a "nice man."

FREEDOM NEEDED WITHIN PRISONS

Lieutenant-Commander Osborne
and Professor Kirchwey Say
Self-Government, Not Rule of
Fear, Is Successful Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The radicalism now prevalent will not be dangerous "unless you and I make it so," and the best way to make it so, is through old-time prison terrorism, were declarations made by Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, U. S. N., commander of Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Naval Prison and originator of the Mutual Welfare League system of self-government in prison, at a meeting of the Welfare Association League at Hotel Astor. As "Tom Brown," Commander Osborne several years ago assumed a prisoner's place at Auburn State Prison, and from that experience grew the Mutual Welfare League there and at Sing Sing Prison in Ossining, New York. As naval commander, under special orders from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, he has transformed the Portsmouth prison from a scrap-heap into a repair shop which has sent 2422 men back to the navy in two years. For a month he served as a seaman aboard a battleship.

Terrorism Makes Reds.

Out of all this experience with men inside and outside prison walls, Lieutenant-Commander Osborne said yesterday:

"It all comes down to this: There are many people who still believe that the world is ruled even now by fear. Prison methods reflecting that belief instill into the inmates a hatred of society which turns a man out more dangerous than when he went in. The old system of terrorism is the best way of making it. Auburn before the league came had tons of anarchistic literature. When the league came the small anarchistic group within it was compelled to remove the Red ribbon and the majority seized and burned the literature. The league brought to Auburn a safer and saner community life through the action of a healthy democracy. The same lesson applies outside of prison. The remedy for all extreme views is good, healthy, strong freedom."

Lieutenant-Commander Osborne said Portsmouth now had no wall, only a "deadline," with four guards outside and one inside the prison. Two years ago there were 180 armed guards. Many of these guards had gone to France to fight as marines. In the prison now there was practically no punishment in the old sense, only deprivation of certain privileges. The dark cells were no more.

Folly of Psychiatry

In two years 6355 men had passed through the prison, and only eight had escaped, despite the lack of walls, and most of them live in barracks outside the prison. They did not escape, he said, because they could if they tried. That was a fact. Prison reformers had better face facts. Psychiatry was the fad of the day, but you couldn't classify prisoners by psychiatric examinations. Who was to examine the psychiatrist? There was too much chance for error. The men must classify themselves by their acts.

Freedom From Old Theories Needed

"All we want of the men in authority in our prisons is to find out the truth. 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free' is as true today as it ever was. And the persons who need to be made free are not only prisoners, but ourselves. We need to be freed from outworn theories of prison administration."

Prof. George W. Kirchwey, warden at Sing Sing during Mr. Osborne's absence some time ago, said self-government was not an end in itself, but a means to an end, to the well-being, social, moral, and industrial, of the whole community. Imperialism and anarchy were opposed as inferior means of attaining that end. Self-government in or out of prison was a lame device for attaining that end, yet it was better than any other means yet discovered.

The Mutual Welfare League not only maintained law and order in prison,

not only provided good government through self-government, but also brought some of the other fruits of self-government, not usually thought about. It was not the inmates' courts and officers and other instruments of enforcing law which was the important, the essential thing of self-government; it was the by-product, the result of cooperation, the sense of social responsibility for the common good—a kind of thing that scarcely existed outside.

Community Sense Needed

Self-government outside was likely to fail if it aimed exclusively at setting up and maintaining the artificial paraphernalia of government, such as courts and police. To Professor Kirchwey's thought, "Democracy will be very little better than any other form of government until and unless it develops something of that community spirit of responsibility for everything going on in the community which I found in the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing Prison. The great achievement of Sing Sing was that we had men there under highly favorable conditions to make an exhibit of self-government, not only as the producer of the paraphernalia of democracy, but also as the producer of those infinitely more precious by-products, cooperation and responsibility for the common weal. This should be the aim of self-government everywhere. A man can be made a better citizen only by that process. It is to the everlasting credit of Thomas Mott Osborne that he had the vision of a true democracy that meant something more than the mere making of a government."

Work in New York Prisons

Effect of Reforming Methods Described at Prison Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That reformation means the "renewing of the mind," and that this alone can accomplish really effective welfare work in prisons, was declared by J. M. Reynolds, in an address before the American Prison Congress at Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday.

Prison welfare work, Mr. Reynolds said, broadly construed, meant any effort to improve the conditions affecting the inmates in a physical, mental, moral, or political manner; while the aim of its endeavors should be to develop the latent manhood in the convicted man.

The mistake of regarding the average man in prison as a mystifying monstrosity, the speaker said, caused many discouraging failures in trying to reform him. The right start depended upon the realization that good as well as bad was found within prison walls. Mr. Reynolds said that the majority of penal inmates have much good in them and are receptive to uplifting influences. He took them as he found them, and after many years of close relationship with these men, he had no regrets for having extended to them the hand of good-fellowship.

Good Record of Men Paroled

For seven years, under 10 wardens, Mr. Reynolds has carried on his work in Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, and in other prisons in this State. He has so understood these men and their problems that of the 315 men who have gone out from prison under his charge only one has broken parole. Many are holding responsible positions. A small fund has been established by those outside whereby an inmate, on his release, can borrow up to \$25 for six months at 6 per cent. And these men have taken steps to raise funds to buy property for a welfare house near the prison entrance, for use of visitors to the prison.

Mr. Reynolds told how his service as a worker in the prisons began, and said that welfare work rests, primarily, upon a spiritual foundation. Society's awakening sense of its duty to the unfortunate, in prison and out, had banished harsh and inhuman systems of penal administration. Abolition of such unnecessary customs as lockstep and stripes, and practical action as the result of realization that modern, sanitary buildings were necessary, were followed by the next step in the evolution of welfare service, the greater problem of the regeneration of the man himself.

The usual welfare worker, said Mr. Reynolds, emphasized too strongly the necessity of kindness toward the inmate. Regeneration came from within, and not from without. The fallacy of the policy that kindness was the proper remedy for a moral defect lay in the distinction as to what constituted that degree of kindness which ennobled the recipient, and that which

dwarfed his moral nature. Too generous kindness might be a form of charity, and charity limited development.

Need of Discipline

Discipline, employment, length of sentence, and parole were a few of the more important factors in the moral upbuilding of the inmate, Mr. Reynolds said, with discipline first, a discipline that increases self-control, self-respect and promotes consideration of others. The inmate must from the first be made to feel that the prison officials would rather help him up than keep him down. Discipline which promoted self-help, by placing the responsibility on the man, was government through confidence and justice; while a fault-finding, critical attitude on the part of keepers was tyrannical rule through inquisitorial methods and fear of bodily punishment.

The Mutual Welfare League system, giving the inmates self-government, was said to have proved its efficiency. Mr. Reynolds also emphasized the necessity of giving the inmate employment which would teach him a useful trade. He should be placed under conditions which will awaken his sense of responsibility to his fellow man and increase his ability to become a self-supporting individual member of society.

On the subject of remuneration for prison labor, Mr. Reynolds said that the law prohibiting the product of convict labor to be sold in the open market was foolish. "All honest labor, whether inside granite walls or outside," he declared, "redounds to the benefit of all. The State is the greatest beneficiary."

BAN ON PASSPORTS TO ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To prevent entrance into the Argentine Republic of radical agitators, District Attorney Swann's office for two months has been furnishing the Argentine consulate here with information regarding persons applying for passports to that country. The consulate requested such information because the ban placed by Argentina on all persons entering that country from the United States and Canada, after the disturbance caused by agitators in the Republic two months ago, had aroused many complaints from business houses who thus lost their representatives there. Under the new arrangement many of the persons examined by the district attorney's office have been permitted to enter Argentina.

NATIONAL SOCIAL UNIT MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The future of the National Social Unit movement will be decided and announced at a conference to open in Cincinnati today, and continue for the remainder of the week according to the committee in charge of the convention. "A program for democratic organization of the whole people to more thoroughly study and more efficiently meet their common needs and desires" is to be presented at the conference and made public. This program will be based on what investigators find are the results of the Social Unit "laboratory"—a congested section of Cincinnati. In this district—the Mohawk-Brighton district—the Social Unit organization has been conducting its work for more than two years. The report of these investigators will be the basis for plans to extend the work, either on a broader basis in one city, or to other cities throughout the country.

ARMISTICE DAY A HOLIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A proclamation will be issued this week by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, declaring November 11, the first anniversary of Armistice Day, a holiday, on which to welcome home returned service men. A state law provides that the day may be a holiday for this year.

SENATE ACTS ON PASSPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill extending war-time restrictions on passports for one year so as to exclude from the country radicals and other undesirable aliens was passed yesterday by the Senate without a record vote and sent to conference.

CANADIAN GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Under a federal measure entitled the Agricultural Instruction Act, the government has granted for the year 1920 the sum of \$1,100,000, and the provinces have now agreed as to the purposes for which the grant should be used. The subdivision under which the grant is to be expended and the several amounts allotted to each are as follows: Agricultural colleges and schools \$291,701.16, instruction and demonstration \$597,712.68, women's work \$31,510, elementary agricultural education \$154,076.16, veterinary colleges \$25,000. The Agricultural Gazette of Canada.

THREE AGENTS OF LAW INDICTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Three agents of the Department of Justice were indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury on charges of having engaged in a conspiracy to blackmail liquor dealers in this city and thereby frustrate the operation of the war-time prohibition law. Two other men, one a former agent of the department, were indicted on similar charges.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS MAY BE INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, elected to office on a "true American" platform, has affixed his signature to two legislative bills which provide for the inspection of convents, houses of detention, asylums, hospitals, and sectarian schools, and which prohibit involuntary servitude or forcible detention in such institutions, and the measures have thus become law. Responding to direct instructions from the electorate, the Alabama Legislature enacted the bills at its recent session, many of the members having been elected on the same platform on which the Governor was elected. An effort to enact similar laws was unsuccessful at the 1915 session.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN MAINE IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—A bill to save daylight and to provide standard time for the State of Maine will be introduced at the special session of the Legislature which will convene the first week in November. The measure provides that, on the last Sunday of March, 1920, and on the same day annually thereafter at 2 a. m. the clocks shall be advanced one hour, the new time to continue and be in force each year until the last Sunday in October at 2 a. m., at which hour the normal standard time existing at the date of the passage of the act shall be resumed.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICALISM URGED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An intensive campaign to educate the masses against radical doctrines was advocated by speakers at the convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America yesterday.

"The present industrial unrest is on a world-wide scale because of the quick means of communication," said Lawrence Chamberlain, of New York, chairman of the education committee, "and there is no reason why we can not use the same means of communication to teach the people the virulence of radical doctrines being disseminated."

ART MUSEUM AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harvard University has received word that Fogg Art Museum, one of the university buildings, has been given \$100,000, and half the collection of art of the Near East and the Orient made by Harvey Wetzel, of the class of 1911.

MEXICO'S VARIOUS CURRENCY ISSUES

Paper Money Which Became
Almost Valueless—Failure of
a Government Redemption
Measure—Bimetallic System

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Currency matters continued to become gradually worse in Mexico from 1905 up to April, 1916, when the government passed a law authorizing the issue of 500,000,000 pesos "infalsificable" paper money to replace all previous money by them, the recognized old bills to be exchanged on the basis of \$10 old paper money for one peso new paper. It was announced that the new issue was to be guaranteed by 20 per cent of its face value in metal coin, but this reserve or guarantee never materialized.

For a short time the Veracruz money circulated as a subsidiary of the "infalsificable," being taken at 10 per cent of its face value. Later on it was announced that bonds would be issued for all Veracruz money deposited before a certain date on a like basis of \$10 (pesos) paper for \$1 bonds—which bonds were to be redeemed at 20 per cent of the amount annually. So far as can be learned, the total amount of Veracruz money deposited with the government in exchange for the bonds was \$47,500,000, for which \$4,750,000 Nacional gold bonds were issued. These bonds are being redeemed at the rate of \$500,000 (pesos) per annum and three payments of this amount have been paid, leaving only 40 per cent outstanding.

Unit of Mexico's Monetary System

The theoretical unit of the Mexican monetary system is represented by 75 centigrams of pure gold and is denominated "peso" but is not coined. Its equivalent in American money is 49.34 cents, United States currency, and in British money 24.58 pence.

The silver coins contain 144 grams of silver per piece, and these having a legal tender value the same as the gold peso of 75 centigrams of pure gold, equal to 49.34 cents, United States currency, a simple calculation will show that when silver bullion goes above \$1.07 United States currency per troy ounce the coins have a greater bullion than legal value, and as the price of silver is now \$1.20 United States currency, per ounce, the Mexican Government cannot profitably continue to make silver coins on the present basis. There is also danger of the existing stock finding its way to the melting pot. The silver pesos and 50-cent pieces already have a premium of 3 to 4 per cent over the gold coins and the 10 and 20-cent pieces are at a premium of 5 per cent.

REDEMPTION MEASURE FAILS

For a short time the government redeemed "infalsificables" at 20 cents Mexican gold or 10 cents United States currency per peso, the extent to which it declared the paper would be guaranteed, but as the amount in circulation became too great for the needs of commerce, and the public felt doubtful about the guarantee, the clamor for exchange became so pressing that the government was obliged to suspend redemption and to allow exchange rates against the bills to take their natural course. When the banks and others were eventually allowed to sell exchange against the bills at open market rates, the bills were valued at about 4½ cents American money per peso. This was about the month of August, 1916, and the descent was steady until in the end of November rates reached a fraction of 1 cent per peso.

In order to amortize the outstanding issue of "infalsificables" the government subsequently issued a decree creating a super-tax of \$1 (peso) of this

the official organ of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in commenting on the allotments says that while the above constitute the main divisions under which the grant is allocated, a summary of this kind is necessarily arbitrary. Because of the differences of procedure in provinces, the fields of work, and consequently the allotments, are inter-related in various ways. Particularly between the divisions "agricultural colleges" and "instruction and demonstration" it is difficult to make a clear distinction. For example, the sum set aside for "agricultural colleges and schools" is not expended in all cases for the exclusive benefit of those institutions, but has a far more extended application. Thus it will be found that the contribution to such institutions is used not only in strengthening the staffs of teachers, and to meet the cost of research work and special investigation into agricultural affairs; it is also used in some instances to provide additional building accommodation and equipment, or to establish schools of agriculture, such as that at Kemptonville, Ontario; to aid the agricultural schools in Alberta, and to carry on special courses, and extension work, generally both among children and adults. From this it will be realized that a part of the allotment is used in promoting work of an instructional and demonstrational character, usually referred to as college extension, so that part of the allotment belongs, strictly speaking, to the "instruction and demonstration" division of the grant.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS MAY BE INSPECTED

NEW ALABAMA LAWS PERMIT SUPERVISION OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS AND FORBID INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE OR FORCIBLE DETENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, elected to office on a "true American" platform, has affixed his signature to two legislative bills which provide for the inspection of convents, houses of detention, asylums, hospitals, and sectarian schools, and which prohibit involuntary servitude or forcible detention in such institutions, and the measures have thus become law. Responding to direct instructions from the electorate, the Alabama Legislature enacted the bills at its recent session, many of the members having been elected on the same platform on which the Governor was elected. An effort to enact similar laws was unsuccessful at the 1915 session.

Under the new statutes the inspection is at the option of the Governor or of the State Superintendent of Education.

The legislation was strongly opposed by Roman Catholic authorities, and the Rev. E. P. Allen, bishop of the diocese of Alabama, issued a public statement denouncing the measures. A large number of Roman Catholics appeared at a public hearing held on the inspection bill. Lawrence Lee, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, A. F. & A. M., spoke for the measures, as did the Rev. William McDougall, chaplain of the State Penitentiary, and Dr. A. J. Dickinson, a Baptist minister at Birmingham.

The two bills were introduced in the Senate by Senator C. R. West of Jefferson County, and in the House by Representatives W. E. Dickson and J. C. Arnold of Jefferson County.

ART MUSEUM AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harvard University has received word that Fogg Art Museum, one of the university buildings, has been given \$100,000, and half the collection of art of the Near East and the Orient made by Harvey Wetzel, of the class of 1911.

THREE AGENTS OF LAW INDICTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Three agents of the Department of Justice were indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury on charges of having engaged in a conspiracy to blackmail liquor dealers in this city and thereby frustrate the operation of the war-time prohibition law. Two other men, one a former agent of the department, were indicted on similar charges.

CANADIAN GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Under a federal measure entitled the Agricultural Instruction Act, the government has granted for the year 1920 the sum of \$1,100,000, and the provinces have now agreed as to the purposes for which the grant should be used. The subdivision under which the grant is to be expended and the several amounts allotted to each are as follows: Agricultural colleges and schools \$291,701.16, instruction and demonstration \$597,712.68, women's work \$31,510, elementary agricultural education \$154,076.16, veterinary colleges \$25,000. The Agricultural Gazette of Canada.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS MAY BE INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, elected to office on a "true American" platform, has affixed his signature to two legislative bills which provide for the inspection of convents, houses of detention, asylums, hospitals, and sectarian schools, and which prohibit involuntary servitude or forcible detention in such institutions, and the measures have thus become law. Responding to direct instructions from the electorate, the Alabama Legislature enacted the bills at its recent session, many of the members having been elected on the same platform on which the Governor was elected. An effort to enact similar laws was unsuccessful at the 1915 session.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN MAINE IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—A bill to save daylight and to provide standard time for the State of Maine will be introduced at the special session of the Legislature which will convene the first week in November. The measure provides that, on the last Sunday of March, 1920, and on the same day annually thereafter at 2 a. m. the clocks shall be advanced one hour, the new time to continue and be in force each year until the last Sunday in October at 2 a. m., at which hour the normal standard time existing at the date of the passage of the act shall be resumed.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICALISM URGED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An intensive campaign to educate the masses against radical doctrines was advocated by speakers at the convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America yesterday.

ART MUSEUM AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harvard University has received word that Fogg Art Museum, one of the university buildings, has been given \$100,000, and half the collection of art of the Near East and the Orient made by Harvey Wetzel, of the class of 1911.

MEXICO'S VARIOUS CURRENCY ISSUES

Paper Money Which Became
Almost Valueless—Failure of
a Government Redemption
Measure—Bimetallic System

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Currency matters continued to become gradually worse in Mexico from 1905 up to April, 1916, when the government passed a law authorizing the issue of 500,000,000 pesos "infalsificable" paper money to replace all previous money by them, the recognized old bills to be exchanged on the basis of \$10 old paper money for one peso new paper. It was announced that the new issue was to be guaranteed by 20 per cent of its face value in metal coin, but this reserve or guarantee never materialized.

For a short time the Veracruz money circulated as a subsidiary of the "infalsificable," being taken at 10 per cent of its face value. Later on it was announced that bonds would be issued for all Veracruz money deposited before a certain date on a like basis of \$10 (pesos) paper for \$1 bonds—which bonds were to be redeemed at 20 per cent of the amount annually. So far as can be learned, the total amount of Veracruz money deposited with the government in exchange for the bonds was \$47,500,000, for which \$4,750,000 Nacional gold bonds were issued. These bonds are being redeemed at the rate of \$500,000 (pesos) per annum and three payments of this amount have been paid, leaving only 40 per cent outstanding.

Unit of Mexico's Monetary System

The theoretical unit of the Mexican monetary system is represented by 75 centigrams of pure gold and is denominated "peso" but is not coined. Its equivalent in American money is 49.34 cents, United States currency, and in British money 24.58 pence.

The silver coins contain 144 grams of silver per piece, and these having a legal tender value the same as the gold peso of 75 centigrams of pure gold, equal to 49.34 cents, United States currency, a simple calculation will show that when silver bullion goes above \$1.07 United States currency per troy ounce the coins have a greater bullion than legal value, and as the price of silver is now \$1.20 United States currency, per ounce, the Mexican Government cannot profitably continue to make silver coins on the present basis. There is also danger of the existing stock finding its way to the melting pot. The silver pesos and 50-cent pieces already have a premium of 3 to 4 per cent over the gold coins and the 10 and 20-cent pieces are at a premium of 5 per cent.

REDEMPTION MEASURE FAILS

For a short time the government redeemed "infalsificables" at 20 cents Mexican gold or 10 cents United States currency per peso, the extent to which it declared the paper would be guaranteed, but as the amount in circulation became too great for the needs of commerce, and the public felt doubtful about the guarantee, the clamor for exchange became so pressing that the government was obliged to suspend redemption and to allow exchange rates against the bills to take their natural course. When the banks and others were eventually allowed to sell exchange against the bills at open market rates, the bills were valued at about 4½ cents American money per peso. This was about the month of August, 1916, and the descent was steady until in the end of November rates reached a fraction of 1 cent per peso.

In order to amortize the outstanding issue of "infalsificables" the government subsequently issued a decree creating a super-tax of \$1 (peso) of this

paper money on certain taxes which had to be paid in Mexican gold, such as import and export duties and petroleum production. According to the last published statement, the amount still outstanding is \$117,880,000 (pesos) but a large part of this has undoubtedly been destroyed or lost through fire, revolutionary activities, and other causes. At one time the paper was considered so valueless that it was being made into fans, the bills being cut diagonally and pasted together at the sharp angles—a few hundred pesos' worth being sold in this manner for 50 cents American gold.

Coinage Law Changed

The government in October, 1916, permitted commercial transactions to be made in Mexican gold and silver, and the amount of coin which came suddenly into circulation was surprising. The mint at that time was also opened up, and the government through the boards of sequestration which it had appointed for the banks of issue borrowed the reserves of these banks, and the amount of coin thus placed in circulation enabled merchants and others to get along. Owing to the rise of the market price of silver it was not long before the silver pesos disappeared from circulation and on account of the bullion value of all the silver coins being largely in excess of their legal gold value, the government reformed the coinage laws, reducing the contents of the silver coins so that these again became subsidiary to gold. At the present time gold coins are the only legal tender in Mexico.

Unit of Mexico's Monetary System

The theoretical unit of the Mexican monetary system is represented by 75 centigrams of pure gold and is denominated "peso" but is not coined. Its equivalent in American money is 49.34 cents, United States currency, and in British money 24.58 pence.

The silver coins contain 144 grams of silver per piece, and these having a legal tender value the same as the gold peso of 75 centigrams of pure gold, equal to 49.34 cents, United States currency, a simple calculation will show that when silver bullion goes above \$1.07 United States currency per troy ounce the coins have a greater bullion than legal value, and as the price of silver is now \$1.20 United States currency, per ounce, the Mexican Government cannot profitably continue to make silver coins on the present basis. There is also danger of the existing stock finding its way to the melting pot. The silver pesos and 50-cent pieces already have a premium of 3 to 4 per cent over the gold coins and the 10 and 20-cent pieces are at a premium of 5 per cent.

REDEMPTION MEASURE FAILS

For a short time the government redeemed "infalsificables" at 20 cents Mexican gold or 10 cents United States currency per peso, the extent to which it declared the paper would be guaranteed, but as the amount in circulation became too great for the needs of commerce, and the public felt doubtful about the guarantee, the clamor for exchange became so pressing that the government was obliged to suspend redemption and to allow exchange rates against the bills to take their natural course. When the banks and others were eventually allowed to sell exchange against the bills at open market rates, the bills were valued at about 4½ cents American money per peso. This was about the month of August, 1916, and the descent was steady until in the end of November rates reached a fraction of 1 cent per peso.

In order to amortize the outstanding issue of "infalsificables" the government subsequently issued a decree creating a super-tax of \$1 (peso) of this

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS MAY BE INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, elected to office on a "true American" platform, has affixed his signature to two legislative bills which provide for the inspection of convents, houses of detention, asylums, hospitals, and sectarian schools, and which prohibit involuntary servitude or forcible detention in such institutions, and the measures have thus become law. Responding to direct instructions from the electorate, the Alabama Legislature enacted the bills at its recent session, many of the members having been elected on the same platform on which the Governor was elected. An effort to enact similar laws was unsuccessful at the 1915 session.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN MAINE IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—A bill to save daylight and to provide standard time for the State of Maine will be introduced at the special session of the Legislature which will convene the first week in November. The measure provides that, on the last Sunday of March, 1920, and on the same day annually thereafter at 2 a. m. the clocks shall be advanced one hour, the new time to continue and be in force each year until the last Sunday in October at 2 a. m., at which hour the normal standard time existing at the date of the passage of the act shall be resumed.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICALISM URGED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An intensive campaign to educate the masses against radical doctrines was advocated by speakers at the convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America yesterday.

ART MUSEUM AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harvard University has received word that Fogg Art Museum, one of the university buildings, has been given \$100,000, and half the collection of art of the Near East and the Orient made by Harvey Wetzel, of the class of 1911.

"Delicious" you will say of
Creamed Fish Flakes on Toast
and the many other fresh

REFINERS TO SELL SUGAR AT 10 CENTS

Price at Retail Probably Will Be Not More Than 12 Cents—Pressure on Congress to Remove War-Time Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Refiners who control more than 90 per cent of the beet sugar in the United States have notified the Department of Justice that they will dispose of the sugar to wholesale dealers at 10 cents a pound, the price which the department had announced would be considered fair. It is expected now that the beet sugar held from the market will be released soon and that the retail price probably will be not more than 12 cents a pound.

Heavy pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress by sugar interests in this country, and in Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines, to influence its decision with regard to the proposed continuation of war-time restrictions. These interests want all restrictions removed, and some of them assert prices would fall in a free, competitive market. The Cuban growers do not agree that prices would fall, as they argue an increase is justified because of the higher costs to them of labor and materials.

The fact that the Department of Justice has agreed to an increase from 8 to 10 cents in the price beet-sugar refiners may charge wholesale dealers does not seem to bear out the forecast that prices would fall in an uncontrolled market, it is pointed out. Whether Congress continues or abolishes the licensing plan, the Department of Justice, it is announced, will form an opinion upon what constitutes a fair price, and prosecute any dealers who charge more than that.

The release of 3,000,000 pounds of sugar by the Navy Department will help the situation in a limited way, and there seems to be reasonable prospect for relief from the shortage by or before January, when the new crop will be available. The distribution of sugar has been dislocated by strikes at ports, the shortage in some cities being attributed to this.

Basis of Distribution

Amounts Received in October, 1918, Will Determine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Sugar will be distributed, under the control of the Sugar Equalization Board, on the basis of amounts received in October, 1918, it was announced yesterday by Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Necessaries of Life. The United States, he said, will be divided into three zones, the eastern to be supplied with Cuban sugar, the southern with Louisiana sugar, and the western with beet sugar.

If no interruption in delivery and refining of sugar occurs, he said, the present prospect seems reasonably satisfactory. There should be such a distribution in the retail trade as to allow every man, woman and child about three pounds of sugar per month until January 1, he said. The prospect for the coming year is indefinite, but the new crop will come into the retail market in January, and is apparently bountiful. The Cuban crop is given as 4,500,000 tons, as compared with 4,000,000 tons this year.

Until January 1, Brigadier-General Sherburne said, the price of white granulated sugar will be 11 cents a pound. After that date restrictions will be removed and, although prices may jump, no excessive rise is expected.

He advised strongly against a rush to markets and against buying more sugar than is needed. The confectionery industry, which has its headquarters in Boston, furnishes a troublesome problem, he said, and every pound of sugar that can be allowed it will be used for that purpose after the public has been supplied. Hoarding and profiteering will be severely punished, he declared, drawing attention to an act of Congress now awaiting the President's signature, by which it is made a crime punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or imprisonment of not more than two years, to hoard commodities or to exact undue profits from their sale.

Brigadier-General Sherburne said it

was permissible for grocers to sell sugar only with sales of other groceries, but that charging higher prices on those other commodities to conceal a secret profit on sugar would not be tolerated. He advised, however, against exacting a fixed purchase of other goods as a requirement for sugar sales.

Profiteer Thwarted

Official Prevents Sale of 2,000,000 Pounds at 18 3/4 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Cases of alleged sugar hoarding and profiteering are being referred to the United States Attorney-General for criminal prosecution by Arthur Williams, Food Administrator, one being that of a soda-water manufacturer, who succeeded in getting 500 pounds of granulated sugar and 500 pounds of corn sugar, but was forced to pay 22 cents a pound for it.

An attempt to sell the Master Bakers Association, of Brooklyn, New York, 2,000,000 pounds of sugar at 18 3/4 cents a pound was frustrated by Mr. Williams, who, acting as a representative of the bakers, succeeded in getting full details concerning the sugar offered for sale at 9 1/2 cents more than the price fixed by the government. Mr. Williams, who was told that he could have 6000 barrels at once for cash, figured that if the holder were to receive his price for it, he would profiteer to the amount of about \$185,000. This case is being held over, pending investigation, the dealer having volunteered to furnish the Food Administrator with names of alleged hoarders. He told Mr. Williams that certain dealers were in the habit of sending sugar to the docks ostensibly for export, but failed to load it on ships. Alleging failure of credits, they would instead send it to a warehouse. The administrator learned also that 40,000 pounds of sugar that had been held in warehouses up town would soon be distributed.

Mr. Williams said yesterday that if the harbor strike were really settled, the sugar situation would be loosened at once, there were so many ships laden with raw sugar in the harbor. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, commissioner of markets, said yesterday that 200,000 pounds of brown sugar from the navy's surplus would be sold in two-pound packages at 10 cents a pound in the school stores.

Position of Farmers

Senator Says They Are Selling at Loss While Consumers Pay More

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The farmers' side of the high cost of living question was presented to the Senate yesterday by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, who declared that, while farmers are selling their products at a loss in declining markets, the consumers are paying rising prices.

Faulty distribution was blamed largely for this "remarkable spectacle," and the Senator urged a number of remedies to increase production. He deplored the numerous industrial strikes and the small representation given to agriculture in the industrial conference.

"As a result of Washington's effort to reduce high prices by breaking down entirely the cost of food," said the Senator, "we have the remarkable spectacle of a rise of 1 per cent in the cost of living, coincident with market drops that are putting live-stock raisers out of business and causing serious losses to other producers."

Illustrating the anomalous situation of farmers and consumers Senator Capper said farmers are selling their wheat at a loss, adding: "It takes 4 1/2 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour. The wheat raiser gets about \$8.37 for the wheat, the miller \$12.70, the baker \$58.70 and the hotel keeper here in Washington, as it is doled out in thin slices, \$58.70."

"Without visibly helping the consumer we have brought about a crisis in our most fundamental vital industry by forcing the producer to accept prices at which he cannot continue to produce, while he and the consumer are compelled to pay prices at which they are forced to curtail the home demand."

Among the remedies suggested by Senator Capper were cessation of "federal government propaganda which tends to bear down the prices of farm products."

ALTERNATIVE COAL PROPOSALS MADE

Secretary of Labor of United States Seeks Agreement to Continue Production With a New Scale if Facts Warrant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Proposals made by William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, for settlement of the dispute over wages and working conditions between the miners and operators in the central bituminous coal field, at the end of the second day of the conference, yesterday, were as follows:

That the wages of the miners shall be increased, at the expiration of the present contract, in an amount equal to the difference between their present wages and the present cost of living; that this increase shall be effective from the termination of the present contract until March 31, 1920; that the order issued for a strike on November 1 be withdrawn and the miners remain at work; and that negotiations be entered into at the usual time for making a new wage scale, to be effective after March 31, 1920.

The foregoing propositions were made to the scale committees of the miners and operators by Secretary Wilson after the entire day had been taken up in presenting their cases, and they are to be reassembled today at 2 o'clock to give him their answers.

In general, the operators seemed more pleased with the proposed settlement than the miners, and the possibility of a strike is by no means removed. John L. Lewis, chairman of the miners' committee, and Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' committee, said the proposals of the Secretary of Labor would be given careful consideration. However, just before the final session began late yesterday, Mr. Lewis reiterated his statement that the miners would not compromise their original demands, and as Secretary Wilson only covers one of their demands in his offer, the outlook last night was not promising for peace. But the immense possibilities of a strike will be considered by the miners before rejecting the proposed truce until March 31, 1920.

Secretary Wilson did not mention the demand of the miners for a six-hour day and five-day week, nor did he discuss the controversy over the termination date of the present contract, but the inference is warranted that he considers the contract in force until the legal proclamation of peace by the President. The miners had taken the position that the war ended practically when the armistice was signed, and the operators contend that it does not end until the treaty is ratified.

If the Secretary's offer is accepted by both sides, the procedure will be for the scale committees to get together, possibly with representatives of the Department of Labor, to determine the difference between their present wages and the cost of living. When this is determined, the increase in wages, if any, will not become effective until the proclamation of peace, and will continue from that date until March 31, 1920. In the meantime, the scale committees will negotiate a new contract, to become effective on April 1, 1920. It has been customary to conduct such negotiations in January or February.

Secretary Wilson would not comment upon the prospects of today's conference beyond the statement that the fact the conference was still in session was hopeful.

Strikers and Workers Clash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The question of whether the striking steel workers are to hold meetings within this city and county is being threshed out in court here. The hearing on the national organizing committee's bill in equity, filed last week, began yesterday and lasted all day. Strikers and organizers told of the attempts to hold meetings and of how they were broken up by the police, while officials told

practically the same thing. Mayor E. V. Babcock shouldered all responsibility for the police action in the city limits.

Strike conditions throughout the western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northwest Virginia districts were unchanged yesterday. In Youngstown, Ohio, several persons were injured in clashes between strikers and workmen.

Gov. James Cox, of Ohio, yesterday detailed a special investigator to Mingo, Ohio, as the result of an appeal from workers and citizens of that town that troops be sent in to preserve order and protect men who want to go to work.

Rioting occurred in the Braddock district on Tuesday night, and several workers and strikers were injured. State police were called to quell the disorder and made several arrests.

Improvement in Santos

SANTOS, Brazil—The strike situation here gives promise of speedy improvement. The dock services have become almost normal again and there is expectation that the general strike will end today, with the newspapers reappearing and the railways, street cars and motor buses again in operation. The strike of the Santos City Company's employees, however, is continuing because of the refusal of the company to take back a majority of the workers. No disorders have been reported.

Brussels Street-Car Men to Return

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—The street car employees who have been on strike for more than a week, decided today to return to work.

Provisional Settlement Terms Reached

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After a strike, followed by a lock-out, in the furniture trades, lasting 17 weeks, provisional terms of settlement have been reached and the employers are reopening their factories today on terms which, it is believed, will insure a prompt and general resumption of work.

Mill Ultimatum Ignored

CHICAGO, Illinois—The ultimatum issued by the steel mills in the Chicago district that strikers who failed to return to work yesterday would not be taken back apparently was disregarded by members of the union. A few strikers returned but the number was no larger than on previous days. Steel mill officials reiterated their statement that their plants were operating with 75 per cent of their regular force, although Labor chiefs denied the accuracy of the claim.

Fourteen pickets were arrested at Gary, Indiana, for alleged intimidation of steel workers. The commander of the United States troops announced that in the future all persons arrested would be held as military prisoners instead of being booked at police stations.

EFFORT TO ADJUST PRINTERS' STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The deadlock between employing printers and pressmen continues. A committee of foremen is attempting to bring about a reconciliation by persuading the strikers to join the unions now being formed and affiliated with the International Pressmen's Union. Meantime publishers are said to be moving their plants to Chicago and other cities. It was said yesterday at the office of the New York Publishers Association that the organization would stand by the Printers League to the end.

The New York Typographical Union No. 6 took a referendum vote yesterday on the question of taxing those at work 10 per cent of their pay for the benefit of locked-out compositors.

TEACHERS WIN STRIKE

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—After a two-day strike, the school teachers of Panama reopened the schools. The government has promised to readjust salaries of the teachers at the next meeting of the assembly.

FEDERAL RAILWAY BILL IS REPORTED

Cummins Measure, Providing for Government Control, Is Urged for Passage—Strikes of Employees Declared Misdemeanor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, after months of consideration of the national transportation question, yesterday reported favorably the railroad bill framed by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa. Senator Cummins, as chairman of the committee, will conduct the campaign in the Senate for the adoption of the measure, which is intended as a permanent solution of the problem. He will probably submit the bill to the Senate today.

Embracing 108 pages, the bill is the most voluminous legislative measure brought before Congress in recent years, and deals with the entire transportation question in a more comprehensive and inclusive manner than has ever been attempted before. It provides for federal control, down to the merest details, and makes radical changes in the rate-making power.

Measure Outlined

In a summary of the import of the measure, Senator Cummins said in part:

"It covers the entire reorganization of the railroad systems of the country, provides for coordination of the rail and water transport systems inside the United States, and for intimately correlating the railroad system with the maritime transportation system which, under the American flag, reaches to the entire world. In short, the aim is nothing less than to organize, together in one gigantic unit, under effective federal control, but in private ownership, all the instrumentalities of river, canal, rail and ocean transportation, and to subject them to a single federal administrative authority."

"The bill provides for the return of the roads to their proprietary companies at midnight of the last day of the month in which the bill shall become law."

Zone Systems Proposed

"Accordingly, the bill provides that the roads shall be distributed in not less than 20 or more than 35 systems. This distribution shall be made after a careful inquiry, in which the companies, investors, the states, business interests, and every other interest concerned, will be entitled to hearings. The plan will preserve competition in service, which, the committee has been convinced, is necessary. Thus, between New York and Chicago, it is expected, there will be four or five competing systems, preserving the incentive to the best possible service. The committee is convinced that unification in a single system under private ownership is impracticable, while unification under public ownership

was rejected at the outset, not more than one member of the committee favoring it.

Stock Issues Safeguarded
"The issue of all securities is put under absolute federal authority, to prevent watering them, and so, to protect the railroads against the evil of too much regulation, state commissions or other authorities will hereafter have, absolutely, no control over capitalization of railroads, which becomes an exclusively federal function."

To the Interstate Commerce Commission is given power to make minimum as well as maximum rates. For many years it has had the maximum rate-making power, but not authority to name minimum rates. The broadest powers are conferred as regards the use of railroad property. The commission may order the common use of terminals, thus unifying the service and preventing waste.

"One of the most important features is the advance in dealing with water transportation. It is declared to be the national policy to encourage water transportation, and accordingly the Interstate Commerce Commission is required to familiarize itself with facilities for water commerce and is given powers to bring about the coordination of water and rail facilities."

Strikes Made Unlawful

"The anti-strike provisions make it unlawful for two or more employees, in connection with a dispute over anything that is a subject of settlement through this plan, to agree together to prevent the operation of trains and railway service, or to hinder the operation of these. This applies to officers, directors, managers, agents, attorneys, or employees of the carriers. To aid, abet, induce or procure any act looking to the hindrance of railway service in these circumstances is made a misdemeanor, punishable by \$500 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both. The committee takes the view that they do not attempt to make strikes illegal, but merely to provide a method by which the government will assume the responsibility for the settlement of disputes which may lead to strikes."

INCREASE VOTED STREET CLEANERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—An increase of \$300 annually will be paid to employees of the Street Cleaning Department in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, dating from October 1. A resolution authorizing \$410,000 in special revenue bonds to provide the funds has been adopted by the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Estimate has approved this expenditure and the men have agreed to accept that sum. The Socialist aldermen declared the increase insufficient.

EXPRESSMEN TO RETURN

NEW YORK, New York—The striking teamsters and chauffeurs of the American Railway Express Company voted yesterday to return to work today. The vote was unanimous and was taken after hearing the report of the committee which conferred in Washington with Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads.

MISSISSIPPI WANTS NEGRO LABOR BACK

Investigators for Welfare League Report Race Is Well Treated and Lives in "Happiness, Contentment, and Prosperity"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
JACKSON, Mississippi—Owing to the requirements of the South and of Mississippi in particular, for Negro labor, the Mississippi Welfare League, organized a few months ago, is trying to bring back many of the Negroes who went to northern states during the war. It has investigated the condition of Negroes in this State, and denies that members of the race are harshly treated and in other ways face difficulties in the South. On the contrary, the investigators report that "happiness, contentment and prosperity" prevail among the race in Mississippi.

The investigating committee, which was sent from Chicago, Illinois, comprised one white man and two Negroes. They toured many of Mississippi's counties under the direction of J. L. Wilson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Welfare League. Mr. Wilson recently conferred in Chicago with officials of the Association of Commerce and the Federal Bureau of Labor regarding the return of the Negroes to the South. The investigation was conducted largely to secure the endorsement of these organizations.

The committee found conditions of railroad travel in the State "adequate and uniform," and Negro passengers courteously treated by railroad officials. Regarding conditions of labor in the Delta counties, the report states:

"We found the workers working on the share system, receiving from one-half to two-thirds of the crops they produced. We found that a worker having no capital of his own to produce a crop was thoroughly equipped by the landowner, the worker receiving one-half the crop he produces in such cases. Where the worker owns his own team and implements, he secures two-thirds of the crop produced. We found that the average worker who cultivated what is known as a 'one-mile crop,' was able, using the year 1918 as a criterion, to produce a sufficient crop to net him, over and above all living expenses, a surplus of from \$500 to \$1500 per year. This amount was over and above a certain amount of corn, potatoes, molasses, etc."

"We found several colored men who began work in this section under the tenant system who now own their own plantations, and are themselves employers of labor, and are worth from \$10,000 to \$175,000."

POSTAL INCREASES AGREED ON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An agreement on increased pay for postal employees was reached yesterday by the Senate and House conferees, a graduated scale ranging from \$100 to \$200 annually for general employees, with smaller increases for the airmail service, being approved.

All Dresses and Gowns
Marked 1/2 Price
To close entire stock
Come at Once

Vogue Bros.
127 Tremont Street, Boston

Safeguard Against Deflation

Sooner or later there is bound to be a reaction from the present state of inflation. Right now is the time to prepare for deflation, the time to safeguard your credit resources with American Credit Insurance.

You can buy the American's Unlimited Policy on an absolutely scientific basis. We place at your disposal figures ascertained from the private, precise experience of thousands of manufacturers and wholesalers, which show the normal credit loss figures for your very house.

With such data you will be able to take precautions which will protect your business absolutely against abnormal credit losses. An inquiry will bring you this full information, without any obligation on your part. Manufacturers or Wholesalers, write or phone us today.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.
NEW YORK L. M. TREAT, President

Agencies in the principal cities throughout the United States
HENRY A. DAY, General Agent, 19 Congress St.
E. B. CLEVELAND, Asst. Gen. Agt.,
Phone Main 242 **BOSTON, MASS.**

Halloween Charms

What shall the others at the party say? Only good—for, indeed, no one would believe else of her. She is gay, winsome, altogether charming, and she wears the Red Cross Shoe.

For her shoes, as dainty and trim as shoes can possibly be, give her joyous comfort every single minute. She is charming—as every woman can be—because she is wholly at ease.

If you would know the satisfaction, the assurance that a shoe can give, go to your Red Cross Shoe dealer's today and try on some of the new models he is showing. You can revel in their smart, voguish lines and in their complete comfort.

If you don't know who your dealer is, write us. With his name we will send, free, our new Style Guide. Address **THE KROHN-FECHHEIMER CO., 714 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Red Cross Shoe

Model No. 566. The "Artex." A smart new model of durable calf which comes in the season's most pleasing shade of brown—Cooper-Antique.

ARBITRATING UPON WAGES QUESTION

Both Sides in Britain Have Been Willing to Arbitrate, the Only Disagreement Arising as to Area to Be Covered

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—By the time these notes appear Great Britain will be fast approaching a condition of industrial uncertainty such as was manifest in the early weeks of this year. At that time the greatest anxiety was felt by the thinking section of the community in consequence of the numbers and scope of trade union movements which were calculated to lead to disaster. There is a striking similarity between what may be called the "atmosphere" then and now; and as the common sense and sympathetic judgment of the mass of the people concerned led to the avoidance of any great disturbance on that occasion, so it may be hoped that, in spite of the dark clouds, employers and workpeople will find a way of effecting an arrangement satisfactory to both sides in the present negotiations.

Free From Industrial Conflict

Apart from the unfortunate dispute among the Yorkshire miners, now happily settled, and the long-drawn-out dispute in the furnishing trades, still in operation, the country has been relatively remarkably free from industrial conflict.

Scarcely announcements in the press a few days since warned the public of the possibility of its having to use its legs in getting to and from its place of business, as the good people responsible for the smooth working of the tramway system had applied for an increase of 12s. per week, which demand had been turned down by the employers, and a national strike seemed inevitable. What justification there was for this alarming pronouncement is not easy to trace, for the simple fact is that there has not been even a rumor of a strike that could be regarded as in any sense official or authoritative.

The movement itself was the result of a national demand of tramway workers, i. e. drivers, conductors, washers, cleaners, in short everybody connected with the care and maintenance of the tramway system, apart from the skilled mechanics, for an increase of 12s. per week; application for which was submitted as far back as July 5.

As the writer has endeavored to point out in The Christian Science Monitor, there has been a decided tendency in the British trade-union movement to substitute one national demand in place of a dozen or more local demands for increased wages or change in working conditions. No one union or group of unions in a federal way has pursued this policy more strenuously and consistently than the National Transport Workers Federation under the exceedingly able leadership of Robert Williams.

The deadlock which gave rise to the scare above mentioned arose out of this "national demand." Contrary to general belief the employers did not refuse to refer the application to arbitration; what they objected to was the terms of reference; they objected to the application being made a national one, demanding that the claims of each district should be the subject of a separate inquiry upon its own merits, arguing that whereas one tramway undertaking might be in a favorable financial position to meet any additional labor costs, others were not so favorably placed.

The Transport Workers Federation reply that the individual financial positions of the various tramway undertakings have been the subject matter of inquiry when previous applications and subsequent arbitrations have taken place. Different rates apply to different districts, and generally speaking the wages have been adjusted to meet local conditions. In the same way the wages of the different grades of tramway workmen vary according to their degrees of skill and responsibility. The present demand is for a flat increase all round; the same advance for the cleaner as the driver, the same advance for London as for Glasgow or Leicester.

Willingness to Arbitrate
Both sides, employers and trade unions, have shown a willingness to arbitrate, which is, in itself, a most hopeful sign, the only disagreement arising as to the area to be covered. With such a spirit of sweet reasonableness prevailing on both sides a way out of the difficulty was only to be expected. The Court of Arbitration will, prior to hearing the arguments for and against the application for an increase, listen to the reasons adduced by Robert Williams and his colleagues why the award should be national in its application. The tramway authorities will doubtless endeavor to give very excellent reasons against such a proposal.

This is a new departure in the functions of the Court of Arbitration and most certainly a move in the right direction. There is no reason why this precedent should not be broadened so as to cover many of those other grievances that only too frequently lead to a strike or a lockout.

The application proper, the demand for a 12s. increase, will be heard a week later, but whatever the result, the writer, at all events, does not anticipate anything approaching the general tramway dislocation so confidently anticipated by the dismal Jeremiah of the pen.

Among other wages questions referred to the Court of Arbitration is an application by the engineering trades, acting through the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation, for the consolidation of all the advances received

during the period of the war, together with a demand for a further increase of 15s. per week.

In regard to the first proposal, there appears to be no justification for still regarding the advances as, to use the official language, "due to and in consequence of the war," unless it is seriously proposed to discard payment at some remote date and fall back upon the pre-war standards. This is hardly credible and there should be little difficulty in reaching agreement upon that point. The accompanying demand for an increase of 15s. is almost certain to be met by a counter-demand by the employers for a reduction in wages. In that event it is difficult to see what the Court of Arbitration can do other than allow wages to stand, which was their decision when the application came before them four months ago. If the decision not to interfere with wages was correct on the last occasion there can be no other decision now, for the governing factors have remained unchanged. The present application is the result of an arrangement adopted by the government Committee on Production who decided to review wages in relation to cost of living triennially.

Court as Permanent Institution

With the passing of the war the Committee on Production was given another six months' lease of life as the Court of Arbitration, which period expires in November. It will be a thousand pities if the court is not made a permanent institution, for there have been few bodies which have done such useful work and given such general satisfaction. In the main the awards have been accepted by employers and workers alike. Having regard to the tremendous number of cases heard and decisions given, the percentage of strikes against the awards have been extraordinarily few, and these few have always been unofficial and denied the support of the unions.

It is strange, although a pleasing commentary, that though the trade union movement has invariably violently resented any proposal of compulsory arbitration in trades disputes, it is the unions who are now expressing anxiety as to the future of the Court of Arbitration, and the government may conceivably do quite a number of less useful acts than allow the gentlemen who form the courts to continue in their good work of adjusting wages demands after an impartial examination of the evidence of the conflicting parties.

LEICESTER'S STRIKE IN HOSIERY TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER, England—Trade in hosiery in Leicester is good and orders are plentiful, but the effect of the seven weeks strike on the export trade is serious. A very large quantity of goods which ought to have been dispatched during the months of July and August, will, so a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in Leicester, be much overdue, and it is quite a question as to whether manufacturers will not get into difficulties with the purchasers in America through late delivery. The existence of the strike cannot, however, be disputed and some consideration ought surely to be shown in cases where manufacturers could not help themselves.

In some quarters the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, manufacturers will have to watch very carefully the action of merchants with respect to the embargo placed on American and Japanese goods. The merchants' point is that their stocks are running very short and that unless the embargo is lifted they will be seriously handicapped in the conduct of their business. Once removed, the probability is that it will not again be put on for the trade or anybody else. In some of the outlying districts the competition, it is believed, would be more seriously felt, and if it were successful the manufacturers engaged in this line of business would probably turn to the making of heavier goods.

This would more or less affect those who for the moment are not directly interested in American and Japanese goods, but who ultimately might find their own position weakened if they remained indifferent to any effort put forward by the merchants to lift the embargo.

LABOR SCHEME FOR BELFAST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a meeting of the Shipbuilding and Engineering Federation it was stated that there was at present a campaign against labor in Belfast, as a result of which over a dozen unions and labor organizations had been given notice to quit and were unable to find new premises. The new scheme was to build a block in the center of the city to accommodate the 70 trade unions of Belfast. Each union would have suitable offices, and there would also be a large hall for concerts, lectures, etc.; and smaller halls suitable for branch meetings and educational work. It was estimated that a sum of at least £25,000 would be required which it was proposed to raise from the rank and file of the trade unions. It was stated that the Belfast unions were paying over £3000 in rent for the very inadequate offices at present occupied. The scheme was received with great enthusiasm.

LABOR SITUATION IN NEW ZEALAND

Labor Party in Dominion, It Is Said, Is Stronger Than Ever—National Industrial Alliance of Labor Has Been Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—July of each year sees a foregathering of the Dominion Labor forces in the capital city of New Zealand. Separate conferences of industrial and political organizations are held. This year the political overshadowed the industrial in point of delegations and representation.

The first days of conference week were devoted to the agenda prepared by affiliations to the United Federation of Labor. The Federation is the direct lineal descendant of the militant body which was concerned in the great strike of 1913. Today, however, it is a much changed body, in constitution, function, and general policy it is distinctly unlike its prototype of bygone days. Indeed the main opposition to the federation today comes from the more militant industrialists. They do not hesitate to predict that the days of usefulness of the federation are ended and its career is closing. At the same time the federation has a substantial affiliation, and meets the needs and present aspirations of the majority of the craft unions.

Policy of State Socialism

This year the decisions of the industrial conference were not of outstanding importance. The report revealed a year of fairly active work, and among the activities was an interesting declaration on the future of industrial control. Stated broadly, the policy of the federation is state Socialism, but the declaration of the executive provided for the transition period—always assuming that fundamental changes were certain—there must be some substantial measure of cooperation between Labor and Capital. The executive therefore proposed the abolition of the Arbitration Court, and the substitution of industrial councils. On the whole there was little difference between the local proposals and those put forward in Great Britain as a result of the Whitley Report.

It would be incorrect to state that these proposals find unanimous approval. The militants are inclined to regard them as "tinkering with Capitalism," while a small section of the moderates regard the proposals as too extreme. Apart from these sections, however, there is no doubt that the proposals are widely indorsed. They have even been favorably discussed by interested people outside the Labor movement.

With the certainty of a general election this year the annual conference of the New Zealand Labor Party aroused more than ordinary interest. The annual report showed a year of record progress in the history of political Labor activity. The party has a fully paid membership of over 20,000, and the number of affiliations is rapidly increasing. It is quite safe to say that the Labor Party is stronger than ever before in New Zealand. It is expected, of course, that this strength will be reflected at the coming polls.

Decisions on Peace Treaty

Some of the decisions of the conference have failed to give general satisfaction in Labor circles, especially the conference decisions on the Peace Treaty. The conference decision was generally in harmony with the official declarations of Labor and Socialist parties in Europe and Britain. In a word the Treaty is regarded as being so severe as to be likely to cause further international bitterness, and, consequently, lead to further wars. The famous declaration of J. L. Garvin, in which he declared that the Treaty sowed dragon's teeth in Europe, was approved.

The work of the conference outside the controversial questions associated with the war has found ready acknowledgment. In some important respects the platform of the party has been improved. This is notably the case in connection with the land problem.

Despite the many attempts—some of them unique in political experiment—to settle the land question we still have a land problem. With high prices on the world's market for food products the price of land has increased enormously and land speculation has become a lucrative and popular business. With soldiers and others clamoring for land, the prospect of settlement on anything like a comprehensive scale and prospective success is out of the question. The Labor Party's proposals are certainly novel and in important respects far-reaching.

Henceforth it is proposed that use and occupancy should be the indispensable title to land. A state valuation of all lands will determine the present holders' interests in the land. It is proposed that the settlers' rights to all improvements shall be fully safeguarded, and that in future land shall be sold only to the State and

shall be purchasable only from the State. Maybe some believe that this system will be used for the purpose of land nationalization, but the Labor Party apparently aims at being a practical party and anything in the nature of nationalization will be governed solely by financial considerations. The main object of the party is to give the landless a chance to obtain land, to put an end to present and future speculation, and to obtain the community's share of the rising land values.

The Labor Party proposes to reverse the existing policy of placing settlers on unroaded and unimproved land. At present the settlers who are deprived of road or railway, must perforce destroy the valuable timber. It is proposed that the State shall become the pioneer, open up the land with roads and sawmills, and place the settler in a position of reasonable civilization.

Militarism Opposed

The temper of the conference was wholly against militarism, and whenever the chance presented itself the conference resolved against any extension of the military system. For the future defense of the country it agreed to the formation of a citizen army with standard wages. It also resolved to support all practical measures for the promotion of peace. A proposal to repudiate all war loans failed to find a second.

In the beginning of the year the United Federation of Labor convened a conference of all federations of unions for the purpose of securing unity on the industrial field and the outcome was a draft constitution for a national industrial alliance of Labor. The object of the promoters was to stimulate organization on industrial lines—organization along the line of industry is the correct Labor formula. The prime-movers in the alliance are opposed to craft unions on the ground that the present development of industry renders them impotent.

The response was understood to be favorable. This was largely the case because of the somewhat elastic nature of the constitution. It provided for the admission of craft unions which were federated, though such types of organization were not in favor with the industrialists.

It is understood that a serious hitch has taken place because of the action of a section of the more rigid industrialists. They have altered the constitution without general consultation and cut out all provisions for the admission of federations of craft unions. All such can only be admitted now by a radical change in their form of organization, but the difficulties in the way of a general change are such that it is improbable that immediate success will attend the launching of the alliance. However, what might be called the key industries are provisionally affiliated, and its progress will be interesting. An organization which includes the largest section of the railwaymen, the waterside workers, seamen, drivers, and tramwaymen is entitled to be classed in the important list. The future, industrially and politically, was never more interesting, and, in some senses, uncertain.

CONSOLIDATION OF WAR WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Another dispute which may, on account of its far-reaching effect, develop into a crisis, is threatened shortly on the question of the consolidation of war advances into permanent wages. A conference of trade unions exclusively allied to the engineering industry has been summoned by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to discuss the claim for the periodical review of the wages question which will this year take the shape of consolidation of all existing war wages and bonuses into permanent wages plus an additional claim for another 15s. increase. There is a technical hitch in the negotiations under present conditions as the Temporary Wages Regulation Act lapses in November. Hence no application can be made to that body, and the secretary is appealing to the Minister of Labor to create a new body which will have power to consider the oncoming demands. Any delay in the formation of this body will of course be serious, as Labor would have no arbitration to appeal to save "direct action." The possibility of any reduction of war wages or advances is regarded in Labor circles as quite impracticable.

FRENCH LABOR IN CONGRESS AT LYONS

After Interval of Seven Years, National Congress of Confédération Générale du Travail Meets and Passes Resolutions

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The resolutions of the National Congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail held at Lyons from September 14 to September 21, are particularly significant, preceding as they do the International Conference of Labor at Washington.

The congress had not met since 1912, war having prevented the meeting planned for 1914 from taking place. It consisted of all the delegates of syndicates, assembled to judge the attitude and action of the leaders of the formidable Labor organization during the last seven years.

Strikes naturally held the attention of the delegates, as the organization of several strikes, and in particular those of the Parisian region, drew severe criticism on the confederation, which was even accused by certain parliamentary "militants" of having neglected the propitious moment for the outbreak of social revolution.

Russian "Revolution" Favored

Mr. Million opened the debates by speaking in favor of the Russian Revolution struggling for "its liberty and for that of France." The congress proceeded to adopt a motion in favor of a general amnesty to "constitute an act of reparation and of strict justice." Mr. Jouhaux, general secretary of the confederation, with his customary frankness, criticized the actions of the confederal bureau of the confederation, and others indulged in virulent attacks against the confederal committee.

Mr. Jacquemin, regional delegate of the confederation at Nancy, strongly disapproved of the present attitude of the organization which, he hoped, would soon be dominated anew by the true revolutionary spirit. He believed the former revolutionaries had lost their faith as well as their power of communicating it to others, and he unhesitatingly advocates a return to the anti-militarism and anti-patriotism which were rife before the war in order to end the prestige of militarism which the war had accentuated.

Statement of Policy

The following is a summary of some of the resolutions:

The Confederal Congress proclaims anew and with a conviction reinforced by all past experience, that the syndical ideal will only be accomplished by a total transformation of society. The Labor organization repeats that its essential aim is the disappearance of the system of employer and employee.

Class Struggle—Class struggle appears to be as a fact from which it intends to draw all conclusions. The struggle can only end by the suppression of all classes, of all economical and social privileges; it must therefore end in a new organization in an equal participation of all the duties which the necessary relations between men create. Such is the initial basis on which the Labor movement intends to institute a new régime.

Syndicalism a Revolutionary Force—Syndicalism declares that it is, by its origin, its present character, and its permanent ideal, a revolutionary force. Impregnated by these ideas, and with this object, the Confederal Congress of Lyons confirms the terms of the resolution of Amiens, viz.: it confirms Article II of the confederation which groups, free of all political schools, all workers conscious of the struggle to be waged for the suppression of employers and employee.

A Double Task—In the course of its daily claims, syndicalism pursues the coordination of the efforts of Labor, the increased welfare of workers by the realization of such immediate improvements as shorter hours and increased pay. But this task only represents one side of the work of syndicalism; it is also preparing integral emancipation which can only be realized by capitalist expropriation. It advocates as means of action general strikes, and it considers that the syndicate, which is today a group of resistance, will become in the future a group of production and repartition, and the basis of social reorganization.

The syndicate appeals to all workers because they are the producers, and the utilization of the force they derive from their productive function is the very power of the Labor organization.

Nature of Syndicalism

Character of Syndicalist Movement—The syndicalist movement can only be revolutionary, for its action must have for effect to liberate work from all servitudes, to subtract all producers from all privileges, and to place all riches within the hands of those who contributed toward creating them.

Indispensable Solutions—The syndical movement has been obliged to consider those solutions which should be imposed without delay. None appears more urgent or more necessary than that of industrial nationalization, under the protection of both consumers and producers. All the great services of modern economy, as land and sea transport, electric power, and organizations of credit are to be reorganized.

The Rights of Nations and Peace with Russia—The congress of Lyons proclaims once more the inalienable right of nations to self-determination. Expressing its deep sympathy with the Russian revolution, it protests against all continuation of an armed intervention in Russia, and against the blockade which reduces a whole people to famine because it has been guilty of revolt against its aggressors. The congress, desirous of affirming its effective solidarity with the Russian people, decides that this confederal bureau shall order the Syndical Organizations of Transports to refuse to carry arms and munitions destined for the armies of Kolitch and Denikin. The bureau is directed to transmit this proposal to the International Syndical Bureau. The congress further demands that a Labor delegation be sent as soon as possible to Russia and condemns the reactionary policy of the entente as well as exacting that peace be concluded with the Russian revolution.

IRISH SEDITION PAPERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A civilian tried at Cork for being in possession of seditious documents was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He had a copy of the official paper of the Irish Volunteers, an extract from which read as follows: "Ireland is still garrisoned by the hirelings of the foreigner in huge numbers. The Irish Army is still confined to the trenches, its offensive activities being confined to raids and sniping. Our raids and sniping have had a demoralizing effect upon his forces. The police and soldiers of the enemy are being made to understand that they cannot carry on their blackguardism with impunity, and the higher placed agents of the enemy will be taught the same lesson. A state of war has been declared to exist between Ireland and England, and in war time the military side of things must receive a preponderating share of attention."

His Honor considered that it was desirable that every woman should have a room to herself and although, according to the evidence, the average expenditure in the budgets for board and lodging was 12s. 5½d. a week he declared that that amount was inadequate. He valued them at 18s. a week. The allowance for clothes he put at 6s. 9d. a week and for sundries at 5s. 3d. That made up the 30s. as the basic wage. That, he said, had been the rate adopted in Sydney but in Melbourne it was 5s. more.

AUSTRALIAN BASIC WAGE FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Assisted by two women assessors, one well known in society, Judge Jethro Brown, president of the state arbitration court, has just fixed the basic wage for women at £1. 10s. a week. The judgment has aroused much hostile Labor comment on the ground that the amount is 15s. too low.

Voluminous evidence was taken by the court and the hearing extended over several weeks. Objection was taken by a Labor journal to the personal character of some questions, and this critic said: "It is one of the faults of the system that, because the workers make a claim for an increase in wages, their domestic affairs are investigated to ascertain whether they have used every penny judiciously; but, on the other side, there is not nearly the same attention paid to the employer to ascertain whether he is practicing economy or whether he is able to pay the increases asked for. At times the women witnesses were subjected to such an examination as is not likely to make them wish to give evidence again."

Proceeding from the dictum that the living wage for women should be out of all relation to the family income, Judge Brown said he would suppose that no one would deny that, on general grounds, the court ought not to prescribe a basic rate so high as to make domestic help a luxury only possible for a small section of the community. Unless there existed the division of the labor involved in a system of domestic help, the day of the white races was approaching to its close. A scheme of wages which embraced the abolition of the domestic help must involve the ultimate failure of the white races and their gradual disappearance before the less developed races of the tropical or semi-tropical areas.

President Brown recalled that the representative of the women in the case before him had asked for a living wage of £2 5s. a week. He would not admit that allowance. He fixed the minimum wage of £1 8s. a week for the domestic help and for the married women—when assessing the family wage—at the same amount.

His Honor considered that it was desirable that every woman should have a room to herself and although, according to the evidence, the average expenditure in the budgets for board and lodging was 12s. 5½d. a week he declared that that amount was inadequate. He valued them at 18s. a week. The allowance for clothes he put at 6s. 9d. a week and for sundries at 5s. 3d. That made up the 30s. as the basic wage. That, he said, had been the rate adopted in Sydney but in Melbourne it was 5s. more.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

For Versatility and Becomingness—
For Style and for Beauty Choose

"Betty Wales" SATIN FROCKS

For MISSES, 14 to 20 years

Made exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.

THE Miss plans wisely when a satin frock is a part of the Autumn and Winter wardrobe, and particularly when it possesses the qualities of this charming Betty Wales satin frock. For style and becomingness, it is made with softly draped bodice, quaint puffs over the hips and with quite an unusual collar of embroidered Georgette. Obtainable in navy blue, brown, Belgian blue or black.

39.50

HAT illustrated from our shop.
Price upon application

Prompt Delivery Free.
Anywhere in the United States.



Luxury and Economy Combined

Mattresses last longer, are sweeter and cleaner, sleeping hours are more comfortable on beds equipped with

QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS

Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary. They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

Sold in all high-class Department Stores
EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Light Street, New York City



HANAN

THE "wear and tear" of daily wear has less effect on Hanan shoes because they are constructed of fine materials, modelled with infinite care in the manner that Hanan & Son have made shoes for over seventy years.

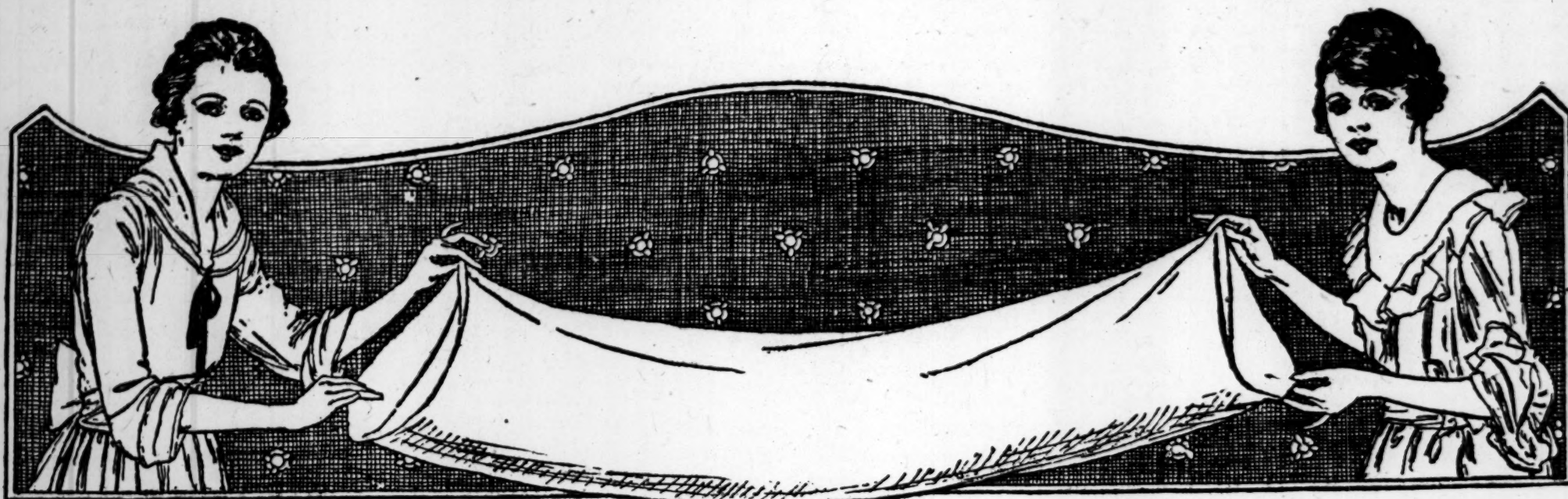
Styles for men and women, and in a wide variety of models and materials for all requirements.

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

"Good Shoes are an Economy"



Yes, your underwear begins just like a knitted tube

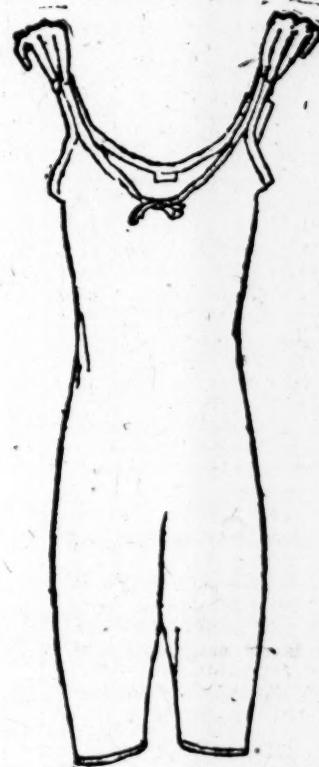
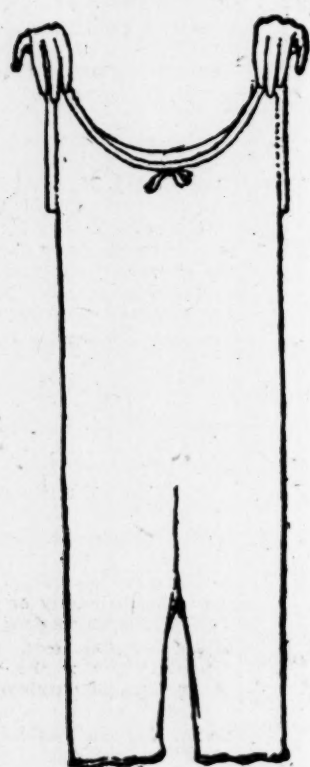


Roomy arm sizes and beautifully finished bodice tops are only two of at least a dozen reasons why Kayser Knit Underthings—once they are known—are so frequently worn.



Ample across the back, but fuller across the bust as a knit union suit should be. Does it seem too good to be true?

An ordinary union suit. No shaping at all. Isn't it ridiculous that you should ever be asked to buy this kind of knit underwear?



Now comes the Kayser Knit Union Suit carefully shaped to fit. It looks its comfort, doesn't it?

But who would want to wear a perfectly straight tube?

YET that is exactly the way ordinary cotton or lisle knit underwear is cut. Just two slits for the arms, a piece slashed out for the neck, then a "V" makes the legs—and there you are! Back and front just the same width—sides perfectly straight—shoulder lines straight out.

Is it any wonder that the name of knit underwear has so frequently been Discomfort?

Now comes new knit underwear—Kayser's—tailored with all the skill that has made Kayser "Italian" Silk Underthings and Silk Gloves famous.

Kayser cuts each knit union suit by hand—one at a time. Cuts out roomy arm sizes carefully, shapes them—shapes the neck so as to make it lower in front than in the back—shapes the front fuller than the back, makes the hips roomy, shapes the entire suit to fit the body.

And this is why, from women who are stout

and women who are short, from women who are tall and women who are slim have come the letters that show how Kayser Knit Underthings have given them an entirely new idea of knit underwear.

No longer do you have to be satisfied with underwear that is a straight tube. Kayser Knit Union Suits are really tailored. They do not sag in the back or bind across the front—the waist-line doesn't "ride up" to the middle of your back—the seat is roomy—the flaps are specially cut so they must stay closed.

We are confident you won't know how good-looking and how comfortable a knit union suit can be until you've worn one made by Kayser. Go to any department store today and ask for your size. Go home and put it on. See how perfectly it fits, how shapely it is!

JULIUS KAYSER & CO., New York City.



The Kayser Marvelfit Seat (the same as used in Kayser Silk Union Suits) gives you space without bunchiness and stays closed in whatever position you assume.



So soft and snowy! And though they "give" with your slightest move, they never lose their shape.

Kayser



KNIT UNDERWEAR

Marvelfit
Registered and Patented

COSSACKS' PART IN RUSSIAN PROBLEM

Proclamation Shows Legislation of Freedom-Loving Don Cossacks Does Not Differ From That of General Denikin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Russian Liberation Committee writes: The Krug does not separate the Don Cossacks from the rest of Russia. The very struggle against Bolshevism which compelled the Cossacks to separate themselves from a Russia conquered by Bolshevik despotism, is now making them feel once more at one with the mother country fighting to throw off this odious yoke. Once Russia is free from Bolshevik tyranny by the combined efforts of all her children, law, freedom, and the supremacy of the people consolidated, it will become easy to reconcile the liberty and traditional autonomy of the Cossacks with the national unity of a regenerated Russia.

On May 15, the Krug of the Great Don Voisko sent a greeting to the Don Cossacks of the northern districts, who, after going over to the Bolsheviks in the winter of 1918-19, had revolted and turned against their oppressors.

After expressing the firm belief that the entire Don Voisko will rally round the old Cossack banner of freedom against the Red and tyranny, the proclamation states that "the Cossacks cannot exist without a great and powerful Russia," and ends with a tribute to the "heroic volunteer army," which had sustained the furious onslaught of the Bolshevik masses, and now, "supplied with all necessities by the great and powerful Britain," has resumed the offensive.

Bolshevism Condemned

At the close of the spring session on June 14, the Krug unanimously voted the following declaration:

"1. The Krug considers that the chief object is the decisive struggle against Bolshevism, which is ruining the people's property acquired by hard work, and is plunging Russia into anarchy. The Krug considers that this task, so necessary for Russia's salvation, should be carried out in loyal union with our valiant allies and in close cooperation with the volunteer army and the Russian people.

"2. The Krug considers that active partisans of Bolshevism, Communists, and commissaries, who terrorize the Russian people for their own ends, are to be held mainly responsible for Russia's political and economic disaster. The Krug does not admit any idea of vengeance toward the masses of the population, driven into fratricidal war by reckless political adventurers.

"3. The Krug conceives the new Russia as a united, free, and democratic country, with a government in conformity with the will of the Russian people, as expressed by universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage. The Krug holds that Russian people have by their trials earned the right to decide their own destiny, and cannot be deprived of it by anyone or in any way.

"4. The Krug considers the conditions of Russia's future organization as follows: (a) Local political autonomy with the right of legislation on questions of local importance, and the right of provincial economic and national association; (b) legal order, effectively insuring civil liberties, safeguarded by law and guaranteed by the system of administration.

All-Russian Government Proposed

"5. The Krug considers that the immediate task of local organization, with the advance of the fighting forces beyond the borders of the Great Don Voisko, consists in the adoption of all measures tending immediately to reestablish law and order, to suppress all extraordinary orders and legislation, and to reestablish local provincial (zemstvo) and municipal self-government. The Krug considers it a sine qua non of such organization that, pending the convocation of the constituent assembly, a provisional All-Russian Government should be created, on the principle of the participation in it of all the government organizations, actively struggling for the reconstitution of Russia.

"6. As regards Labor legislation, which must be worked out in collaboration with Labor representatives, the Krug considers it vitally important to protect Labor from exploitation either by the state or by capital, and to increase production. The Krug especially considers that Labor legislation should be based upon the following principles: (a) Right of trade unions to guarantee economic interests; (b) eight-hour day in works and factories; (c) establishment of arbitration chambers and industrial tribunals; (d) development of national Labor insurance; (e) safeguarding of the health of workers, especially that of women and children; (f) struggle against unemployment.

"7. The Krug has already passed an agrarian bill, based upon the principle that land must belong to those who work it; it has merged the lands confiscated from large and medium estates into a special fund, intended to provide land for the Cossack population and also for the Russian peasants native to the Voisko, who are insufficiently provided with land or completely landless. Convinced of the exceptional political importance of agrarian reform, the Krug considers it inadmissible that there should be any solution of the agrarian problem, outside the borders of the Voisko, which would be a return to pre-revolutionary agrarian relations, or a liquidation of those existing during the revolution by means of penalties and administrative repression.

A Southeastern Union

"8. The Krug considers that the native peasant population already enjoys full civic and political rights, and is anxious to insure it all rights of

participation in both economic and legislative organization.

"9. The Krug considers the immediate formation of a southeastern union (primarily with Terek and the Kuban) in order to reestablish economic power, the reign of law and order, and to confirm the rights of autonomy acquired by blood, insuring most friendly ties and relations with the supreme command of south Russia by a military cooperation in the common aim of reuniting Russia into one great and common motherland.

"10. The Krug empowers the government and a special commission composed of members of the Krug to draft a code of laws, in conformity with the present declaration."

As will be seen from the above, the legislation of the freedom-loving Don Cossacks does not in any way differ from that of General Denikin's government.

COL. JOHN WARD ON BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"No one can ever describe exactly what has occurred in Russia during the last two or three years," declared Lieut.-Col. John Ward, the famous navy member of the British Parliament for Stoke-upon-Trent, when speaking at the annual dinner of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union on "Bolshevism in Russia." The colonel, who spoke in response to the toast of "The Services," was, until recently, in Siberia with the twenty-fifth Middlesex regiment. Although not actually attached to the Labor Party, he always votes in sympathy with it. He began work as a navy, and in that capacity had much to do with the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal. He also took part in the Sudan campaign as a navy, helping in the construction of the military railway from Suakin to Berber, for which he received the Khedive's Star. On his return to England he joined the Social Democratic Federation, and founded the Navvies Union.

In letters written home from Siberia, and in many public utterances since his return, Colonel Ward has been strong in his denunciation of Bolshevism as he saw it in Siberia. He maintains that far from hitherto published accounts being exaggerations they have not shown conditions as bad as they really are.

Having referred in strong terms to the cruelties and dangers endured in Russia under the Bolshevik régime, Lieut.-Colonel Ward went on to speak of the Labor movement, which he said was entitled to everything it could secure within the Constitution by orderly means; but it must not think he would sympathize with anything like what he had seen in Russia. Nor would he be an idle spectator if such a thing as Bolshevism were to show itself in Britain. Men could not see what he had seen and listen patiently to a disputation as to whether Bolshevism would not be a good thing for England.

He said it was due to the British services, members of which had ventured their lives in combating the atrocities of Central Europe, that they ought to be thought well of, not only by this country but by the whole of mankind. It seemed to him that not one fourth, or even one thousandth part, of the people quite understood the wonderful age in which they had lived for the past four or five years. Of all the ages of the world this was the heroic age. No clash of interest, or ideas of brute force, had ever brought forth the enormous human energy and heroism that they had seen during that time. No one would ever dream now of going back to dim and distant history to find more heroic conduct than that of the people to whom they belonged.

He had stood on a platform many a time denouncing conscription and war as vigorously as any man, but he was very much afraid that the very fact that they placed that policy of pacifism before the war in the first program of their Labor movement had produced the very occasion that they had most tried to avoid.

ESTHONIAN ARMISTICE WITH BOLSHEVIKI

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—News of the armistice recently concluded between the Estonians and the Bolsheviks is received here with surprise as Estonians, of all the Baltic states, the one which has most successfully fought against Bolshevism. The negotiations entered into between the Estonian Government and the Bolshevik forces may greatly influence the situation on the Baltic front.

In authorized Estonian circles of Paris, this sudden change of orientation is much commented upon, and Mr. Pusta, delegate of the Estonian Government to the French Government, recently explained to the French press the many reasons for the decision taken by his government.

The chief reason for the Estonian-Bolshevik truce is, in his opinion, the fact that since the month of May, the Baltic nations have received no supplies whatever from the Allies either of munitions or weapons. Although Estonia was able to buy large stocks of foodstuffs and clothing from America, it was quite unable to obtain any war matériel.

Mr. Pusta is convinced that the decision of the Estonian Government was in no way provoked by a revival of Bolshevik activity in Estonia. He affirms that the position of the government was stronger than it had ever been. Furthermore the recently concluded armistice in "no way signified friendship or a friendly peace." It was merely a momentary lull in the struggle.

He sees in the menace of a conflict with Germany, one of the chief reasons which obliged Estonia to interrupt its fight against Bolshevism in order to face what it believed to be a still greater danger.

IN THE SIBERIAN METROPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is generally supposed by those who have not traveled by the Trans-Siberian that Vladivostok is a port situated at some very distant part of the



Street scene in Vladivostok, Siberia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

world, which is always frozen and quite uninhabitable. If the traveler should have, by chance, passed through Vladivostok, and not gone by the more usual route to Japan via Harbin and Mukden, he did not stop, most likely, long enough to see anything of the town or its surroundings, and even if he had stayed there several days he could have seen very little, for every hill was a fortress and military restrictions forbade any exploration beyond the streets of the town.

However, since the revolution, Vladivostok has assumed a new rôle. There is nothing to impede the climber, if it is not the steepness of the hills themselves; anyone may wander where he likes; the town has become the center of the Far East and the headquarters of practically every allied mission in Siberia, and police supervision and military restrictions are conspicuous by their absence.

In entering the harbor you are at once struck by its perfection from the point of view of protection from storm and attack. Its natural facilities are no less remarkable. Trans-Pacific steamers and modern cruisers can lie alongside the shore at a distance of only a few yards. These natural facilities are also found in the "Golden Horn," an extension bay running out of the main harbor to the north, as protected from storms as an inland lake. The mouth of the harbor is covered by an island some five or six miles long and two to five broad, named Russian Island. Admittance to this island before the war was even harder to obtain than an audience with the Tsar. In the island there is a harbor which, of itself, would hold the largest known navy; here were to be found dynamite works and magnificent barracks to accommodate from 10,000 to 15,000 men. It is on this island now that the first military school has been formed for the training of officers, commissioned and otherwise, of the new Russian Army. This work is accomplished with the assistance of British training officers, who have brought to the antiquated methods of Russian training every latest detail and improvement from western Europe.

Motoring Across Harbor

Except for the barracks and one or two small groups of houses, the island is completely wild. It would be difficult to find another island so beautifully situated where nature has been able to work her own sweet will, untouched by human agencies. Game of all kinds abounds. One house of interest on the island, at least to every Russian, is the house where General Korniloff lived for a year when in

indentations, it is bounded by the Assuri Bay, so that nearly everywhere one gets the impression that he is on an island. Nestling round these hills lies the town, and the steepness of the streets leading off the main thoroughfare is only comparable to the hills in San Francisco. There is neither plan nor the slightest attempt at symmetry about the town. Every one has built his house exactly where his fancy took him, and so you get the most magnificent stone building side by side with a tumbling-down wooden hut along the main street. The main street is known as the Svetlanskaya, and is the one and only street. It stretches the whole length of the town and along it lie nearly all the important shops and offices in the town.

At present, in this street are to be found the headquarters of the American, French, Italian, Japanese, and Czech armies, the American Red Cross, and numerous other minor allied commissions. A double tramway runs up and down this street, which is as broad as the main street of a European capital; the tramway cars are always packed to overflowing. The street is full of traffic, ranging from motors—which are plentiful but ruinously expensive—to Chinese coolie carts, which form the main portion of transport. The pavements are always crowded, and it is not surprising, considering that the popula-



On his way to business

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cosmopolitan Make-Up

The population probably represents more different types than any other town in the world. Mingled with Russians are to be seen British, Americans, Japanese, Czechs, Poles, Rumanians, French, Italians and Chinese, with an occasional band of German, Austrian or Turkish prisoners of war. Every one looks rich and prosperous, and the majority of the people are richly dressed.

There is no scarcity of food, though prices are high. An excellent lunch of three courses costs 10 to 12 rubles. At the present rate of exchange this is no great price for the foreigner, but when it is remembered that before the war you could obtain the best meal possible in Moscow or Petrograd for three or four rubles, the vast rise in prices since the war is obvious. Materials, cloth, cutlery, etc., are also plentiful in Vladivostok, but the prices here again are excessive and out of all proportion to pre-war prices.

The chief causes of the tremendous rise in prices are the worthlessness of the ruble, the tremendous demand for and the scarcity of the articles further inland, the enormous influx of refugees possessing nothing except the clothes they stand in and perhaps some old family jewels, and general speculation, which goes on everywhere.

There is a fine theater in Vladivostok, as well as numerous cinemas. There are concerts and dances every night, and the stories prevalent of the dangers of going out at night are just about as true as most stories are about Russia.

During the winter accommodation

is extremely limited. But with the approaching months of summer and the improvement of the railway, the population is gradually spreading itself over the neighboring country or returning to their former homes. Terrific rainstorms sweep Vladivostok during the spring.

In winter it is cold, but there is no snow, and compared to any other town in Siberia, it is indeed the

Riviera of that country. In summer the inhabitants assure you that, with almost ideal bathing, weather, and scenery, Vladivostok is by no means to be despised.

That and similar "lines," the manager went on to point out, would enable English manufacturers to keep going and so to develop other branches of the business until Germany was overtaken there also. "So," he concluded, "my personal opinion is that we can compete with Germany in the toy market with good chance of success, and that, backed by the Board of Trade's promise to use its emergency powers in case of necessity, we should make the attempt."

It is interesting to note that the firm in question not only sells extensively at home, but also does considerable trade with British-made toys in America.



A matron of the eastern port

NOTTINGHAM LACE TRADE OUTLOOK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England.—Whilst in Nottingham a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Chamber of Commerce that the inquiry for a better class of goods was being well maintained and fine Clunys, vals, and torchons are in good request.

There is quite an encouraging quest amongst buyers for good designs and fine or better class goods, an aspect of which the lace trade as a whole ought to take full advantage in getting back to its former high position. Veilings and veils are still good. Highly ornamental veils appear to be holding their own and are expected to have a steady run through the autumn. The best, i. e. most elaborate, are still expensive. Lace curtains are in good demand for autumn delivery and cotton plain nets are fairly busy.

As indicating the government's present attitude toward cotton nets, of which it bought such large amounts during the war, there is the announcement of a surplus of many thousand yards for disposal.

Army Overcoats Dyed

any darker shade

Parcel post charges paid one way.



Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers
15th St. and Nicollet Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Gross Bros. CLEANERS DYERS LAUNDERERS

We will take care of all your cleaning—from dry cleaning the finest fabrics and laundering your collars to doing up the family wash.

OUR CARPET CLEANING DEPARTMENT

deserves a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price.

CALL MAIN 5080
86-92 South Tenth Street,
Minneapolis, Minn.

COMPETITION IN BRITISH TOY TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The suggestion made by Sir Auckland Geddes that the British toy manufacturers are exaggerating the dangers of German competition is confirmed by some members of the industry. The head of a London firm dealing exclusively in British-made toys, questioned on the subject by a press representative recently, replied: "Well, I certainly do not see the necessity for the whole industry to throw up its hands and say, 'We are beaten, we must close our factories.'"

"It is true," he went on, "that as in pre-war days Germany has brought her machinery to such a state of perfection that we have not yet been able to catch up, and so cannot compete with her in certain lines—mechanical toys, for instance. On the other hand, however, it is equally true that the war has given us a lead in various branches of the trade which it will take Germany all her time to regain. For example, when we started to make dolls, we struck out in a new direction and our design has proved so much more acceptable to buyers that Germany has been forced to follow us. We may be compelled to buy German heads, but even then we can compete as far as the finished article is concerned."

That and similar "lines," the manager went on to point out, would enable English manufacturers to keep going and so to develop other branches of the business until Germany was overtaken there also. "So," he concluded, "my personal opinion is that we can compete with Germany in the toy market with good chance of success, and that, backed by the Board of Trade's promise to use its emergency powers in case of necessity, we should make the attempt."

It is interesting to note that the firm in question not only sells extensively at home, but also does considerable trade with British-made toys in America.

STATUS OF NATIVES OF INDIA IN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In order to bring before the notice of the Secretary of State for India the position of Indians in South Africa, a deputation recently waited upon him. After a statement on the subject had been read by Mr. Banerjee, among other speakers, Sir William Meyer, as a recent member of the Indian Government, spoke advocating reciprocity of treatment, but only as a last resort.

Ultimately the Secretary of State rose, and after reviewing the efforts at settlement made in the past, went on to deal with the three lines of action proposed. "I like to hear my good friends," he said, "who preach to me the advantages of Home Rule urging the use of the veto on a self-governing dominion. I do not think that would be much good. It would certainly exacerbate the government and people of South Africa, but it has another disadvantage which I would with much respect point out. This bill arose out of the action by the Krugersdorp Town Council. But I do not think that proposal politically feasible.

"I can assure you that I have not the slightest objection to the legislation

Forbes & Wallace Charming Costume Blouses of Exclusive Novelty Types

Are displayed in a new collection of the very new 'Panel, Overblouse and Hipline models.

In Georgette Crepe, featuring extremely artistic colorings and combinations. Enhanced with embroideries and frills.

Priced at \$13.95 to \$20.00
FORBES & WALLACE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Court Square Store

Interurban Center

Fall Apparel for the "Little Ones"

is here in exceptional assortment and the little asking prices will surely please.

COURT SQUARE STORE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Boys' Winter Togs

Russian and Jack Tar Coats
\$7.50 to \$25.00
Tailored Mackinaws
\$8.50 to \$18
Warm, Comfy Sweaters
\$5 to \$10

Haynes & Company

"Always Reliable"
346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Individual Modes in
WINTER COATS
\$49.75 to \$350

which you suggest, and if that will help you I hope it will be possible. But it does not go very far. It demonstrates to the world and to Indians their position. It shows their right to do what South Africa has done, but it does not help Indians in South Africa directly. As far as I can discover, they will not get thereby that sympathetic consideration of Lord Simba's memorandum, upon which we have set our hearts.

"For the moment the best practical hope comes, I think, from the commission of inquiry which the Government of South Africa has promised. This is not a domestic inquiry. It is an imperial inquiry. An inquiry upon which the sincerity of the welcome which the dominions gave to the representatives of India at the imperial conference would be decided by the world. And, therefore, I have asked that the Government of India should be directly represented upon the commission, and in case anybody might think that there is any difference of opinion between officials and non-officials, we have suggested that the Government of India should be represented by one official and one non-official on the commission. Both those gentlemen will be chosen from those who are most competent to make a good case, a case which we have set our hearts on winning as soon as possible. This is where I must leave the matter today."

CONSUMERS COUNCIL AND FOOD POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Food Consumers Council the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The council, having discussed the memorandum submitted by the Ministry of Food in regard to prices of necessities and the causes of their rise, holds that it is the pressing duty of the government to formulate and publish a definite policy covering the whole area of food supply and distribution, dealing intelligently and determinedly with the problems of national purchase of essential foods abroad and the serious block in internal transport by road transport and improved railway management, the substitution of cooperation for competition in every department through the great cooperative societies and other agencies, and the national cultivation of untitled land immediately, and to take steps to secure as soon as possible an ample and wholesale supply of milk available for the whole community, and the maintenance of the quarter loaf at ninepence. The council is of the opinion that no effective policy in the direction suggested or others can have any chance of success unless the Ministry of Food is made a permanent institution and its powers greatly extended in regard to production and distribution, as well as more regulation and control of price or rationing of necessities."

Albert Steiger Company "A Store of Specialty Shops" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Strap Wrist Street Gloves

At \$1.75 and \$3.50

Fine cape skin and real chamoisette gloves made in the new strap wrist style with self and contrasting embroidery. All sizes at these very special prices.

Steiger's—Main Floor

Mackinac Packard & Wheat SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OCTOBER SALE

Silk and Cotton Underapparel

at especially advantageous prices

Demonstration—Domestic Science Fireless Cookers; with a Convenient Plan for purchase.

WEEKS

395 MAIN ST. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS, and UMBRELLAS

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty" Tel. 180 or 5652

Marcelle Shop

406 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Millinery
Dresses, Waists
J. B. DOREY, Mgr.

RADIO BEACONS FOR AERO TRADE ROUTES

United States Air Service Official Points Out Needs for Early Operation of a Transcontinental Commercial Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Airplanes in commercial service will be taking the route of the aviators in the transcontinental race within the next few years, so Col. C. C. Culver, radio expert of the United States Air Service, said recently in an interview at the American Flying Club. Colonel Culver entered the race flying a surrendered German Fokker but was forced to descend upon a farm near Buffalo from which he could not take off and continue the race. He urged that radio beacons be placed on major landing fields at regular intervals.

"Municipalities, in cooperation with the government agencies, should," said Colonel Culver, "establish major landing fields at distances of 100 to 150 miles apart. These fields should be equipped with hangars, repair and supply shops. They should have a radio station, whose call should be the numeral or letter by which the field is known on the maps. To these stations should be sent weather reports, which, in turn, should be repeated along with the identification of the fields. These messages will carry many hundreds of miles and can be received by airplanes equipped with proper apparatus at distances up to 200 miles. Between the major landing fields, at distances of every 10 miles, there should be emergency landing fields, properly designated and marked on the maps.

"The radio telegraph and telephone was one of the great developments of the war. Right now, down in Texas, we are flying ships whose occupants can talk or telegraph back and forth for 50 miles."

Speaking of his own ship, a Fokker, Colonel Culver said that one reason for its success in war was that it was a "silent ship," that is, it had no exposed wires between the planes to hum or sing loudly enough to be heard great distances, as was the case with American and British planes. This, he said, prevented an aviator from judging his speed by the sound of wind on his wires and obliged him to land by "feel" only.

The Flying Club believes that the landing fields and radio beacons advocated by Colonel Culver, can be established only when those interested in aviation get together and bring about the formation of a separate department of aeronautics.

FRANCHISE RATES UPHELD BY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The decision of the Court of Appeals here, that, in accordance with the Quinby case, public service commissions have no power to increase fare rates which are fixed by franchise agreements, has ended the five-year contest of the traction companies, as the decision is the final word of the court.

It also constitutes a denial of the motion to reopen the Rochester fare case, in which the Public Service Commission and William P. Burr, corporation counsel of New York City, intervened. The decision is made on the ground that no new evidence has been collected for the argument.

"The case was decided 15 months ago," the decision says, "by holding that the Public Service Commission had not been given power to permit fare increases on street railways when such fares were fixed as conditions to the consent of local authorities to the operation of the road."

NEW CONSTITUTION WILL BE VOTED ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Voters at the coming State election in Massachusetts will decide on acceptance of a new State Constitution, and of acts for the establishment of continuation schools and to authorize savings banks and trust companies to put deposits on interest monthly. Several cities will vote on plans for simplification of their charters, and 23 cities on the two-platoon fire department system. There are certain other votes of local importance, in addition to voting on questions under the Public Policy Act of 1913, to enable the people to express their views for the benefit of their elected representatives. Balloting under this act, however, is quite apart from the voting on the questions named, which will be carried out under the Initiative and Referendum Amendment to the State Constitution. The Public Policy Act does not bind representatives to any action.

EXCESSIVE DIVIDEND PRACTICE CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The annual report of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners for the calendar year 1918 renews the recommendation of the commissioners that managers of municipal lighting plants be brought under the civil service, and that bonds of gas, electric and water companies be disposed of to the highest bidder, removing the discrimination against such securities in the savings bank law.

The board also recommends that it be given authority to make specific regulations regarding requirements for depreciation of such companies, and to enforce those requirements. It also recommends that municipalities make no contracts for street lighting

without having gained the approval of the commissioners, after a hearing.

Concerning limitation of dividends, the board remarks: "Unfortunately, some companies have failed to observe the spirit of the law and are depleting their resources by the declaration of excessive dividends. In the absence of complaints of the prices charged by such companies the board has no authority to prevent this abuse. Moreover, the proper remedy may lie not in lower prices but in protecting the company from the greed or shortsightedness of its own management. The board believes that it should be clothed with sufficient authority to check this abuse in proper cases, and therefore recommends that if it determines that a company is depleting or impairing its resources, it may prescribe such limitation of dividends and for such periods as the circumstances shall warrant."

The report shows that within the year two municipalities voted to establish municipally owned lighting plants, and that two others made inquiries along that line but never voted to acquire the plants. The report includes statements regarding gas and electric lighting companies in the State and lists the violations of the law by such companies during the year.

LANDING PLACES FOR WORLD AIR DERBY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Arrangements for airplane landing places in the west, and especially in the Rocky Mountains, for the aviators who will participate in the proposed aerial round-the-world derby have been completed by the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America. The commission sent word to Washington yesterday that landing places had been selected in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada.

Fight for Fourth Position
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The fight for fourth position in the army endurance and reliability airplane race was the most interesting feature yesterday of the twice transcontinental contest. Lieut. Earl Manzelman and Capt. Alex Pearson, who spent the night at Cleveland, Ohio, 503 miles from their goal, planned to reach Mineola, New York, yesterday. They still had an added incentive the possible bettering of the actual flying time, as yet not reported officially.

Three flyers had completed the 5402-mile flight, eight were on their way to home hangars and 11 remained at San Francisco, with one-half their race completed.

PROTESTS AGAINST TAMMANY "BOSSISM"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Protests against Tammany "bossism" and emphatic assertions that the courts are not the plaything of Charles F. Murphy, are featuring the non-partisan judiciary committee's campaign on behalf of state Supreme Justice Newberger and City Court Justice Smith, whom Tammany refused to renominate.

At a meeting in Carnegie Hall, Charles E. Hughes, George W. Wickersham, Edwin C. Colby, Martin W. Littleton, and former Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott protested against boss rule and subservience to Tammany as the price of renomination. Mr. Hughes said that periodically it was necessary for this city to deliver a new declaration of independence. Despite its humor and vagaries there was a sound instinct which from time to time could be depended upon to assert an emphatic denunciation of the effort of political autocracy to destroy the very essentials of American Government. Mr. Hughes said that once efficient judges were obtained on the bench, they should be kept there, regardless of politics.

TEN-CENT INCREASE IN GAS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—N. W. Gifford, president of the East Boston Gas Company, contended strongly at a meeting with the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, for a 10 per cent dividend for his company, although Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg declared that he considered such a dividend unconscionable under the circumstances. The company wants to increase the price of gas 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

Mr. Gifford said the company had not been making much money lately. The chairman of the commission expressed the view that a 5-cent increase would provide enough for a 6 per cent dividend.

KING OF BELGIANS GUEST OF CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Albert, King of the Belgians, and Queen Elizabeth were honored guests of Cincinnati yesterday. King Albert visited several industrial plants and after luncheon the King and Queen went to Music Hall, where a special symphony concert was given in their honor under the direction of Eugene Ysaye, a Belgian subject.

King Albert sent a message to President Wilson expressing regret that it will be impossible for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson to receive the Queen and himself during their visit to Washington.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK
Happy Days
THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW!
HAPPY PRICES. Seats 4 weeks ahead.

APPEAL FOR LEAGUE BY HENRY VAN DYKE

United States Has Responsibility to Soldiers and Sailors and to the Allies, Says Former Minister to the Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—As a preliminary to the straw vote of the student body and faculty to be held soon, Henry Van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, now occupying a chair of English at Princeton University, issued yesterday a statement supporting the League of Nations covenant. It is his contention that amendments may be added later, but that the present draft should be accepted without delay. During the war Dr. Van Dyke served afloat as senior chaplain with the rank of lieutenant-commander in the naval reserve.

The statement opens with the assertion that this country is not free to accept or reject the league covenant at will.

"The great Washington himself," says Dr. Van Dyke, "in that farwell address which is so much quoted today, sets forth this idea with eloquence: 'It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.'"

Three-Fold Responsibility

"Our responsibility is three-fold. (1) We are responsible to the divine power who has made the United States so wonderfully great and strong. Ability is always the measure of responsibility. In these last four years God has given immense power to democracy; a thing without parallel in human history has happened. The question now is what is going to happen to the world from which the German chiefs have been retired into innocuous desuetude.

"(2) We are responsible for our entry into the League of Nations to our soldiers and sailors who helped to win this war against war. The first object has been fulfilled in part. 'Der Kaiser ist kaput.' But the second object has not yet been fully satisfied. We must keep faith with our boys—we must do what we can to insure what they fought to win, by taking our part in the League of Nations to enforce peace.

Support of Allies

"(3) The United States is responsible to the allied nations for a hearty support of such a league as is proposed. Let the covenant be amended after adoption, if necessary. But do not let the amendments destroy its meaning and reduce it to a spineless, toothless, pulpy thing. They (the Allies) counted on us; they welcomed us as representatives of just this idea, namely, that the war of 1914, begun by Germany, was in itself a crime against the world involving consequent crimes of cruelty and general atrocity by which at last America herself was invaded in her sovereign rights and attacked in the lives of her citizens.

"Let her not be a recreant, but a true leader in the partnership of nations who seek to devise better things for the world. Let her raise no new banner of internationalism, of Bolshevism, or of militarism. But let her carry her own national flag, the Stars and Stripes, forward in the front rank of those countries who bind themselves together in solemn league and covenant with each other and with God, to reduce war to a minimum and raise peace to the maximum."

CHINESE TROOPS REPATRIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Over 7000 of the Chinese troops, who were engaged on the French front,

have already been given passage from this port on their way home to the north of China. There were 40,000 of these men and the task of repatriating them is no small one, owing to the scarcity of shipping on both oceans. On her last outgoing trip the Canadian Pacific Railway liner, the Empress of Asia, carried 2300 of them in addition to her regular passengers and freight, and the Empress of Japan 1000. The Blue Funnel liner, Tyndareus, is the latest to leave, and she is carrying 4000. Several thousand others are either here or on Vancouver Island waiting for ships. The Orientals were engaged in France in digging emergency trenches and doing general work behind the lines. They relieved large numbers of white troops for front line duty. After the armistice they were engaged in cleaning up the debris of war, repairing roads, gathering up barb wire fences and filling in shell holes.

MAINE STATE PIER SITE BILLS READY

Portland Takes Steps to Finance the Location for Project Indorsed in Recent Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Three bills are ready for introduction at the special session of the Legislature in connection with the state pier project. Two pertain to financial details principally and the third is an enabling act to permit the merger of Portland and South Portland into one city.

Mayor Clarke has been in consultation with members of the State Pier Commission and the whole discussion has hinged on ways and means for providing a site. The city has a borrowing capacity of about \$200,000 under the 5 per cent limit. A constitutional amendment would permit an excess, to 7½ per cent in degrees of a quarter of 1 per cent additional annually, but this would give only \$20,000 next year, which is considered hardly worth while. Mayor Clarke believes that it is essential to hold the debt to about the present level to maintain the municipal credits. Hence he deems it wise to devise some method whereby the city will be enabled to finance the purchase of a site without materially disturbing the city's borrowing capacity. One bill provides for creation of a district substantially the same as the water district to take in Portland and South Portland. The other is to have the Legislature authorize the city to borrow in excess of the 5 per cent limit, if necessary, exclusively in expenditure for a state pier site. The third would make Portland and South Portland a single municipality.

Should a site be selected in South Portland, at the head of the Breakwater, a district would be necessary. Should either the Brown's Wharf Fish Point or East Deering sites be chosen, some other form of district might be adopted. It is possible that one of the two later could be financed for less than \$200,000, which would enable the city to borrow without resort to any emergency legislation. Estimates show that the purchase of Brown and adjoining wharves would cost about \$300,000.

Mayor Clarke has deemed it wise to provide for all emergencies once the Legislature has met and so these bills will be in form and which ever is deemed best suited to conditions will be introduced and backed by such indorsement as to assure favorable action.

NEWBERRY INQUIRY BEGUN

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan.—Investigation into charges of fraud in connection with the nomination and election last year of Truman H. Newberry as United States Senator from Michigan was begun by the federal grand jury yesterday. Chase S. Osborn, former Governor of Michigan, was the first witness.

HONDURAN OFFICIAL IN UNITED STATES

Dr. Guillen-Velez Says Recent Change Was a Popular One—Election Soon, With General Gutierrez as a Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The first representative of the new Government of Honduras to reach the United States has arrived in New Orleans and will remain here three days before going on to Washington, where he will confer with the Honduran chargé d'affaires regarding the relations of the new government to that of the United States. He is Dr. Jose M. Guillen-Velez, appointed General Inspector of Finances of Honduras by the Borgan Government, following the flight of the former President, Francisco Bertrand, and his party. Dr. Guillen-Velez brought to the United States the first official report of conditions in Honduras since the overturn, and announced that the national election would take place Sunday.

"The recent revolution," he said, "was a popular one, probably the most popular political movement which ever took place in Honduras. It was a revolution directed chiefly against President Francisco Bertrand and his brother-in-law, Nazario Soriano, whom President Bertrand designated as a candidate to succeed him in the October elections. It was a revolution directed entirely without foreign interference, and all of the best people

in Honduras, particularly the young and progressive class, participated in it.

"The constitutional government never has been actually overthrown. When President Bertrand, Vice-President Membreno and Mr. Soriano fled, the second designate, Dr. Francisco Borgan, was summoned by the Council of Ministers at Tegucigalpa. Dr. Borgan formerly was president of the Congress, and everybody had confidence in him.

"The consular corps, Gen. Ernesto Alvarado, military commander of the northern coast, and Dr. Borgan met at Puerto Cortez immediately after the revolution, and it was agreed that Dr. Borgan should take charge of the government until a new President was chosen at the regular election in October. He adopted the revolutionary program."

The candidates for the presidency in the election next Sunday will be Dr. Guillen-Velez said, Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, leader of the revolutionary army, and Dr. Alberto Membreno, Conservative, who has been in Guatemala since the revolution started, but who is said to be en route to Tegucigalpa.

RAILROAD WANTS TO SUSPEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—On the ground that bonded obligations cannot be met because of falling receipts through automobile travel, President John D. Spreckels of the Point Loma Electric Railroad has applied to the State Railroad Commission for permission to abandon its tracks and discontinue service. Interest and maturing bonds defaulted have reached \$75,000. The commission has taken the matter under advisement, and ordered normal service until decision has been given.

BOSTON COMMON AGAIN IN DANGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, said yesterday that he was in favor of taking land from the sides of Boston Common in order to relieve traffic congestion. Widening the streets, he said, is the only remedy for present conditions. The constantly increasing number of automobiles, he said, required such action.

Myron E. Pierce of the Boston Common Society said, on the other hand, that widening the streets would not help because it would simply attract traffic to the widened thoroughfares. The society would not oppose taking land from the common if it felt that the result would solve the problem, he said, but he feels certain that it will not. The Tremont Street merchants, he said, ought not to ask that land be taken from the common because they have profited greatly from the proximity of their stores to the common. The people of Boston, he said, are strongly opposed to encroaching on it. The street commissioners of Boston will give a hearing early in November, it is announced, on the proposal to remove land from the common to widen streets.

POSTMASTERS IN SESSION

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—New England postmasters in annual convention here yesterday agreed that farmers were not taking full advantage of the parcel post system for the sale of food products. Discussions on this and other topics relating to mail service largely occupied the sessions, the speakers including J. F. Healy of Worcester, M. O. Haggerty of North Adams, and T. G. Costello of Springfield.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK CITY 35th Street

Second Floor

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department
62 Years of Growth in Merchandising

Another New McCreery
Department For Men
Is Doing Business

Featuring

McCREERY'S

All-Leather
SHOES

In

An Opening Sale

At

\$8.75

Regularly \$12.50

A Complete Selection

Of the highest grade All Leather Shoes in both high and low models in Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin and Black Calfskin. The price is absolutely below cost and we believe the quality to be absolutely above any shoe you can find at \$8.75. You get all the profit. There's none for us.

Use the Fifth Avenue Arcade

The Lindner Co.

Euclid Avenue at Fourteenth Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Betty Wales
Dresses

—are always distinctive in design, typifying the smart, exclusive styles favored by well-dressed misses.

It is these exclusive styles, quality of fabrics and careful attention to details in making that have created such a unique place for Betty Wales Dresses in our Misses' Dress Shop.

We would be especially pleased to show the new models to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

The spirit of sincere courtesy which characterizes The Lindner Co., service creates a warmth of welcome you will like.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO TEAMS TIED IN CONFERENCE

Missouri and Washington Are Now Leading Championship Standing in the Missouri Valley Football Race of 1919

| M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Team | Won | Lost | Tied |
| Missouri | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Iowa State | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Drake | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas State | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Grinnell | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—The Kansas State Agricultural College, Iowa State College and Grinnell College eleven have been eliminated from the football championship race of the Missouri Valley Conference. With Drake University only a remote possibility as a contender because of its light team and its early-season performances, this leaves the race to be decided among the University of Kansas, Washington University and the University of Missouri.

With the Kansas State team out of the running, through its defeat at the hands of Washington, the latter looms up at the present stage as the strongest, calculating on the merits of this season's playing.

Missouri and Iowa State are the only members of the conference to play more than one conference contest to date. After one practice game Missouri clashed with Kansas State and, although outgained its opponents in yardage, was unable to do more than get a tie out of the contest. Iowa State had its first conference game with Grinnell, winning by a small score. Last week Missouri and Iowa State met, Missouri taking a victory by a 10-0 score. Against Iowa State the Missouri Tigers played a fast game, showing somewhat of an improvement in its team work and scoring ability over that displayed in its initial game with Kansas State. But the improvement was not such as to warrant Valley football followers in believing that at this stage of the season Missouri is as strong as Washington, which defeated Kansas State 14 to 9, when Missouri was only able to play Kansas State to a 6-0 tie. Iowa State did not send against Missouri last week a team that was up to the standard of the teams from that college in former years. The playing of the team was slow and ragged in spots. It displayed more determination and tenacity than football ability. True, it had beaten one conference team, Grinnell; but Grinnell, a new member of the conference with its football training and coaching not yet brought up to conference caliber, disclosed how weak a team it had when Dubuque College administered a 30-0 defeat to it in its second contest of the season last week.

Washington University, on the other hand, has developed a team that is not only good on the defensive, but apparently has strong driving power. Kansas State, rated at the beginning of the season as the strongest team in the conference, on paper at least, due to the number of veteran candidates and their weight, was unable to make gains against the Washington team. Grinnell, probably the ablest drop kicker in the conference, was able to kick a goal from the field and the one Kansas State touchdown came after a 60-yard run, something that is not the usual thing in a football game. Washington, with its driving power, plowed through the Kansas State team by straight football for two touchdowns.

The University of Kansas and Drake University have not engaged in a conference game. With players of experience who have won laurels in previous years on the team, Kansas in its first season with small Kansas colleges, has not played a brand of football that is expected to cause the Washington and Missouri players much trouble. Last week Kansas was able only to pull out a tie in a game with Washburn College, a team that it has always defeated with ease in previous years. Kansas has been slow in getting its football stride this season, but that may come later and as a result the team may show some surprises. For that reason the contest this week between Iowa State and Kansas on the Iowa State grounds will give the first comparison of strength between Kansas and the other leaders in the conference. Drake will play its first conference game with Missouri this week. The early season scores of the Drake team with minor colleges, while they have been large enough to win victories, have not been such as to inspire confidence in the ability of the team. Missouri is considered an easy winner of the coming game.

The fact that the University of Nebraska is no longer a member of the conference, will make the race for the championship this season closer than it otherwise would have been. Nebraska with its tie against the University of Minnesota and its game against Notre Dame last week when the strong Notre Dame team was barely able to nose out a victory, is conceded to have as strong a team as it has had in years. And Nebraska has had little difficulty in annexing the Missouri Valley championship in recent years. University of Missouri and University of Kansas will play Nebraska later in the season.

WHITE WINNER AT GREENWICH

Nassau Country Club Record-Holder Wins the Qualifying Round Gold Medal Easily

GREENWICH, Connecticut.—G. W. White of the Nassau Country Club, by giving a splendid exhibition of medal playing, won the qualifying-round gold medal in the invitation golf tournament of the Greenwich Country Club, this week, with a card of 74. White has been taking part in a number of tournaments this summer and has, on more than one occasion, played very good golf, only to be beaten out for the medal, this being his first medal-round victory of the season. He is the holder of the Nassau record.

A field of 110 players started out in the qualifying round under conditions which were not of the best, so that the winning card of 74 was very good golf for the course, which has a par of 70. Only two other players turned in cards better than 80. They were R. D. Rooks of the Metacomet Golf Club, who had a card of 78, and C. C. Lima of the Mahopac Golf Club, whose card was 79. The scores of those who qualified for the first division of match play follow:

| Player | Score | Out In Tl. |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| G. W. White, Nassau | 38 | 36 74 |
| R. D. Rooks, Metacomet | 38 | 40 78 |
| C. C. Lima, Mahopac | 38 | 41 79 |
| H. J. Topping, Greenwich | 39 | 41 80 |
| G. A. Peacock, Greenwich | 40 | 40 80 |
| J. S. Dean, Princeton | 41 | 39 80 |
| F. C. Newton, Brookline | 40 | 41 81 |
| F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair | 41 | 41 82 |
| S. J. Graham, Greenwich | 43 | 39 82 |
| C. E. Van Vleet, Greenwich | 44 | 39 83 |
| R. M. Lewis, Greenwich | 41 | 42 83 |
| F. W. Potter, Westchester | 43 | 42 85 |
| G. E. Morse, Pine Valley | 41 | 44 85 |
| H. K. Kerr, Greenwich | 40 | 45 85 |
| C. V. Benton, Hudson River | 50 | 36 86 |
| H. Gillian, Greenwich | 41 | 45 86 |

ALL-AMERICA POLO CUP COMPETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORONADO, California.—For the first time since the season of 1917, the Pacific coast all-America polo trophy will be contested for during the coming mid-winter tournament of the Coronado Country Club. This emblem was won in that year by the Meadowbrook four composed of F. M. Hecksher, C. P. Beadleston, Malcolm Stevenson and Carleton Burke, playing against the Miami Valley team of T. E. Talbot, E. W. Hopping, J. C. Chowdin, and Max Fleischmann.

The season will open with the inauguration match January 1, 1920, and will close April 1. There will be weekly cup matches played on Saturdays and Sundays until the start of the tournament. The fourteenth annual tournament will be held from March 1 to April 1. During this time, in addition to the all-American trophy, the California challenge, the Pacific coast junior championship and the Joseph Jessop challenge trophies and the Hotel del Coronado cups will be contested for. The presence of teams and individual players from the east, Canada, and Hawaii, gives promise of the most interesting season of this sport since its interruption by the war.

CAUGHEY NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California.—E. R. Caughey '18 has been elected captain of the Leland Stanford Junior University football team for this fall. He is also one of the leading back and field athletes at the college, having won first place in the 16-pound shotput in the Stanford-California dual meet in 1919 with a put of 43 ft. 11 in., and fourth place in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet of 1916 with a put of 45 ft. 4 in.

TECH AT CROSS-COUNTRY MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will send at least seven men to run in the cross-country meet at Syracuse, New York, next Saturday. They are Captain H. R. Dorr '20, W. K. MacMahon '22, C. L. Stone '21, D. F. Carpenter '21, E. J. Purcell '22, A. F. Flanders '22, and G. R. Owens '20. H. J. Murray '20, another member of the squad, may also compete. It was announced here by Coach F. M. Kanaly.

HARVARD DOUBLES WINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

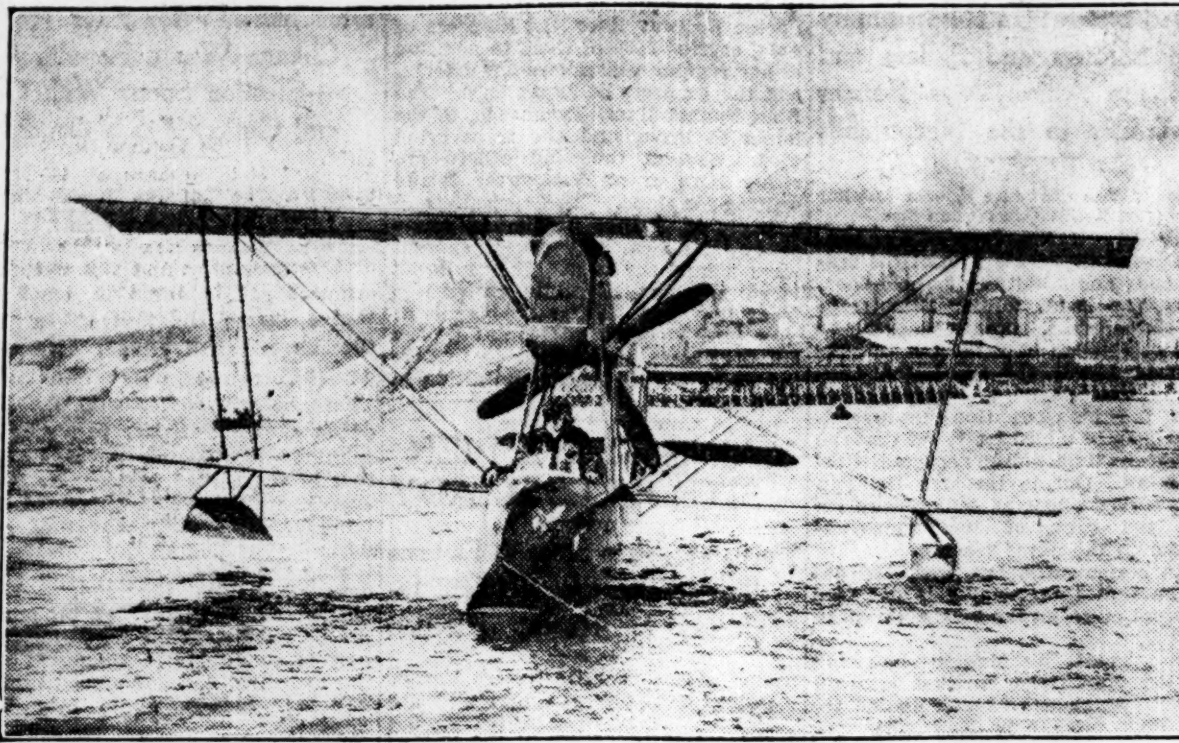
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—R. L. Lipman, former California star, and Captain L. A. de Turenne defeated William Rand and Robert Rand in a match for the tennis doubles championship of Harvard University Wednesday, four games to one. The scores were 3-6, 7-5, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4.

COLBY OFFICIAL RETAINED

WATERVILLE, Maine.—P. F. Fraser and Thomas Crossman, former Colby College football players, have consented to assist Manager R. L. Ervin in the work of training the eleven at this institution for the remainder of the season. In this way the question of Ervin's dismissal was compromised, some of the students having expressed dissatisfaction in the management of the squad.

RUTGERS ELECTS CAPTAIN

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.—A. T. Garrett, a letter man, who before he entered the service, was considered one of the best guards in the country, was elected captain of the Rutgers College football team at a recent meeting. Garrett replaces F. B. Kelley, who left Rutgers to enter Yale University last week.



The Italian "Savoia" machine

SUTTON RISES AS A CONTENDER

Defeats Welker Cochran in One-Sided Match in Third Day of Billiards Tournament—Schaefer and Morningstar Also Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The third day of the national 18.2 ball line championship brought forward a new contender for the honors now held by W. F. Hoppe, in G. B. Sutton of Chicago, who made a wonderful exhibition of skill in close play along the balk line, keeping the balls across the line in long series of runs in his match with young Welker Cochran who was completely outclassed, and stands little chance of a prominent place at the finish.

The morning match between G. F. Morningstar and the veteran G. F. Slossom, while a victory for Morningstar as expected, was signaled by two long runs, 149 and 127 by Morningstar, equaling those of Hoppe in his Cochran match. Morningstar used all varieties of strokes and gave an all-around exhibition of good play. It was quite a reversal of form from his match with Cochran. The match lasted 13 innings and was won 40 to 202, Slossom making a run of 95, his best in the tournament. The summary:

Ora Morningstar, San Diego, California, defeated G. F. Slossom, Boston, Massachusetts, 400-202 in 13 innings.
Morningstar—Average, 30 10-13; high runs, 149, 127, 31.
Slossom—Average, 16 10-12; high runs, 95, 42, 22.

Then Sutton and Cochran started their match. Cochran won the bank and took the white ball. He made four before he slipped on an easy shot. Sutton responded with 12 and in the third inning began the series of nursing runs which soon placed him far in the lead. One unfortunate mistake in the seventh inning, when he lost count and failed to drive the balls out of balk, ended a run at 35 which promised a record. The next three innings, however, were the features. Scores of 78, when in a break he missed an open shot; 70, failing in a difficult massé, and an unfinished run of 74 ended the game while Cochran only compiled a total of 62, the low score of the tournament. This game was also a record for time, requiring but an hour and a half. The summary:

G. B. Sutton, Chicago, Illinois, defeated Welker Cochran, New York, New York, 400-62 in 10 innings.
Sutton—Average, 40; high runs, 78, 74, 70.
Cochran—Average, 6 2-10; high runs, 24, 23, 4.

But these records were forgotten directly thereafter when young Jacob Schaefer, emulating the best feats of his father, proceeded to run away with his game from Koji Yamada. He won the bank and made 83 before Yamada had a stroke. When the Japanese missed a very difficult shot, Schaefer came back with the record run of the tournament, 155, in a wonderful exhibition of nursing along the rail. Again the Japanese missed, and in the fourth inning, after Yamada had missed a difficult open table shot, Schaefer made another wonderful run of 148, including every variety of billiards. With but eight to finish he failed on a draw shot, but after Yamada had made use of his only opportunity to score and made a fine run of 82, he ran out the game. The time of this was one hour and 35 minutes, all but 15 minutes of this time having been used by Schaefer. The summary: Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, Illinois, defeated Koji Yamada, San Diego, California, 400-82 in 4 innings.
Schaefer—Average, 80; high runs, 155, 148, 82.
Yamada—Average, 20 2-4; high run, 82.

In the final match Tuesday night, played between W. F. Hoppe and Koji Yamada, the former won, defeating the Japanese contender for the championship by 400 to 129. Hoppe, scoring all his points in eight innings, averaged an even 50. The summary: Hoppe—5, 3, 132, 1, 51, 72, 17, 115. Total, 400. High runs, 132, 115, 72; average, 50. Yamada—5, 49, 8, 5, 6, 9, 21, 26. Total, 129. High runs, 49, 26, 21; average 16 2/3. A large gallery has witnessed the competition to date. The tournament is being refereed by C. C. Peterson, a prominent judge of billiards matched in the East.

SEAPLANE CONTEST IS WON BY JANELLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOURNEMOUTH, England.—The international seaplane race was held at Bournemouth in September for the Jacques Schneider cup. Seven competitors had entered for the race, but only four started, while only one of these actually finished the course. This was Mr. Janello on a Savoia S-13, fitted with a 250-horsepower engine. The race was at first delayed, owing to mist; but a start was eventually made late in the afternoon.

The three British competitors, H. G. Hawker, on a Sopwith seaplane, Squadron-Commander B. D. Hobbs, on a Supermarine flying boat, and Lieut. Col. V. Nicholl on a Fairey machine, were all unable to finish. The Sopwith and the Fairey machine came down, as the pilots were unable to find their way owing to the mist. The Italian competitor was therefore left to finish the course alone and he succeeded in covering the course of 200 nautical miles (230 land miles) in 11. 47m. 11s. It was a triangular course, 20 miles long, which had to be circled 10 times. After the race was over, the Swanage mark boat reported that the Italian competitor had not been observed, and the race had to be declared void accordingly. A protest has, however, been lodged by the Società Idrovolanti Alta Italia, and the matter will come up in October for decision.

MUNICIPAL STADIUM IS OPENED AT LYONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LYONS, France.—A project for a municipal athletic stadium, which was mooted before the war, has at last been realized at Lyons, where the long-deferred opening took place September 14. The credit for this municipal enterprise is given to the Mayor, Edouard Herriot, who was present at the official opening, in company with the Prefect of the Rhone and General Marjoulet, the Military Governor of Lyons, and the stadium has been named after him.

In connection with the opening of the sports ground an athletic meeting was held. The events were won as follows:

High jump, Rouelle; 400 meters, Bracchini; 100 meters, Tirard; 1500 meters handicap, Gelin; 110 meters hurdles, Schebestock; putting the weight, Paoli; disc throwing, Eucuyer; pole jump, Franquenele.

H. Delvare, the French champion, was beaten by Guillemot in the 1500-meter handicap, both these runners being on the scratch mark.

FORESMAN TIGER CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—D. B. Foresman '21, of Montclair, New Jersey, was today elected captain of the Princeton cross-country team which is to go to Syracuse this Saturday. His election came this afternoon as a result of the excellent form which he has been displaying in all recent try-outs. Foresman is a letter-man, having won his insignia in the mile run. The other men to figure in the big invitation meet will probably be A. H. Swede, T. B. Penfield '21, R. M. McCullough '21, C. W. Rogers '21, H. Helm '21, and J. H. Bryan '22. The same combination is expected to face Yale University here the week following in the long six-mile encounter scheduled with the Blue team.

TILTON HEADS SOCCER TEAM

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Gardner Tilton '20 of Lexington, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the soccer team at Harvard University. He is a graduate of Andover Academy, and was captain of the Crimson soccer squad three seasons ago.

JUST ARRIVED

English and Scotch Shirtings for Fall and Winter

Choice Line of Haberdashery

HOWE & HOWE

Established 1850

71 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON

Telephone F. H. 3093

Nashville, Tenn.

410 Union Street

The Famous Shoe Store

Accredited Agency for the

RED CROSS SHOE

ENGLISH RUGBY SEASON STARTS

Opening Games Have Resulted in Comment on the Alleged Slowness of Players of 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—A fairly general start was made with the 1919-1920 rugby football program throughout the provinces and the west country, September 13, but the great London organizations stuck to their practice games. As a result of these opening games there has been an outbreak of comment on the alleged slowness of those players who were in the forefront of the game in 1914, and the necessity for speedy recruits to take their places. Great interest therefore attaches to the experiment being made by Blackheath, who are matching a 1914 side against a 1919 side, with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of the respective claims of the "old brigade," who were such a dominating force in London football before the war, and of the newer talent brought along by the regimental teams and the public schools. The latter includes several promising players from the South African and Anzac forces. Great things are expected from the army side, which will play regularly at Queen's Club for the first time in history. Capt. A. Pym, the international half, Capt. A. H. McIlwaine, and several of the forwards and three-quarters of last season's Mother Country team which took part in the Imperial Services tournament, will be seen in the army ranks.

While the metropolitan clubs are devoting their attention to practice games, the clubs outside London are gaining experience, some under actual match conditions. In the far north Old Novocastrians and Percy Park have already met and the latter have been beaten. In Yorkshire a new club at Bradford, where they already have a two first-class association teams, a Northern Union rugby side, and any number of good lesser clubs under the same code, is getting under way. Manchester is to have a series of rugby games, despite the presence of two professional association teams in the city, and the rugby club have secured a new ground on which they will play most of the clubs in the north of England, as well as the new universities. Other clubs, whose names indicate how widespread is the handling game in the north of England, will presumably figure in the fixture lists this season. Headingly, from whom many of the Yorkshire County players have been drawn, Otley, Ilkley, Harrogate, Harrogate Old Boys, Sale, Liverpool, Broughton Park, and Birkenhead Park.

In the Midlands, Leicester have already played a couple of games. After their defeat in the first match, they made up for this failure somewhat by defeating the Royal Navy side from Devonport, 32 points to 0. Haslemere's goal kicking was a feature of the match, five place kicks being taken successfully by the Leicester player. The Northampton team, which this season will be skippered by A. E. Bull, the English forward, turned out against the Northants Rugby Union and beat the juniors by 37 to 6.

In Wales Phil Harriers, Swansea and Cardiff were all engaged, and the latter clubs being successful. The results of matches in the west of England: Torquay (10) 2-0; Plymouth Ram (3) 0-1.
Cardiff (14) 1-3; Penarth (0). Gloucester (13) 2-1; Lydney (3) 0-1. Leicester (23) 6-2; R. N. Depot (0). Bath (11) 1-2; Penryn (0). Plymouth (17) 1-4; Paignton (0). Neath (5) 1-0; Glyn Neath (3) 0-1. Northampton (37) 2-9; Northamptonshire R. U. (6) 0-2.
Aberthaw (11) 1-2; Phil Harriers (3) 0-1.
Swansea (16) 2-2; Treherbert (0).

THREE TEAMS TIED IN IRISH LEAGUE

IRISH LEAGUE STANDING

| Team | Pd. | Wa. | Da. | Lt. | For | Ag. | P. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Belfast Distillery | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| Belfast Celtic | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 |
| Glenavon | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Liffield | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Shelbourne | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Clonville | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Glenavon | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Bohemians | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 0 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BELFAST, Ireland.—The four association football games in the Irish League September 13 produced two drawn games and two big victories. Distillery and Belfast Celtic, who shared the leading positions in the

league competition table the previous week, were matched against one another and struggled for the full 90 minutes without a goal being scored. They therefore still remain at the head of the league, but share that position with a third club, Glenavon, which, with a new center forward who scored half the goals, beat Shelbourne by 4 goals to 2. Cliftonville, the amateur team, followed up their creditable draw of the previous week by sharing the points on the Linfield ground, score 1 all. It was not a great game, but the amateurs have every reason to be satisfied with the result. The remaining match under the auspices of the league brought the two bottom clubs, Glenavon and Dublin Bohemians together on the Bohemian's enclosure. Glenavon gained their first victory at the expense of the home team by 4 goals to 0.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—Alfred Shrubbs, the former long-distance English running champion, has arrived in England and is expected to figure in public when his training is far enough advanced.

For the inter-county rugby football game under the rules of the Northern Union played in September the county committee selected the following team to represent Yorkshire: J. Holdsworth (Hull), J. Lyman (Dewsbury), W. Batten (Hull), H. Wagstaff (Huddersfield), S. Stockwell (Leeds), J. Parkin (Wakefield T.), R. J. Ward (Bramley), A. K. Crossland (Wakefield T.), H. Sherwood (Huddersfield), A. Milnes (Halifax), R. Robertshaw (Dewsbury), A. Moore (Hull K. R.), J. E. Kennedy (Hull).

The Lawn Tennis Association have declined to affiliate with the Argentine Lawn Tennis Association and to send a representative team to that country owing to certain reservations made by the governing body of the Argentine Association when applying for affiliation.

Alan C. Patterson of the Wearside Golf Club won the championship of Durham County for the fourth time this year in 79 and 78.

In the Amateur Swimming Association's time test over 150 yards Miss May Spencer of Garston Swimming Club, Liverpool, recently beat the world's record, covering the distance in 2m. 15s. This time is an improvement on her own previous best by 1 2-5s.

The Leinster water-polo cup went this year to the Sandycove Swimming Club, who defeated Dublin University in the final tie by 2 goals to 1.

A. McConnell won the sculling championship of the Scottish Amateur Rowing Association this year. The contest was held on the Clyde at Glasgow, the last championship being held in 1913, when McConnell was also winner.

An international conference on yacht measurement has been convened by the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain, to be held in London. The last conference was held in 1906.

The Thames Rowing Club is in possession of some 16 trophies for rowing, the Fawley cup won at Henley, 10 challenge cups rowed for at various up-river regattas during the present season, and five cups which have been held since 1914 without a contest. In order to maintain the supremacy of the club next season work is to be carried on during the winter.

Partick Thistle defeated Clyde by 3 goals to 1 in the replay for the Glasgow Association football cup, first round, September 16.

The South African Football Association has invited the English Football Association to send a touring team out during the season, and the matter is now being considered. From the point of view of the clubs the selection of their players for a long tour would be considered likely to jeopardize their chances for the English cup or the league championship, but it is proposed that if the invitation be accepted a team of amateurs be sent out, or perhaps a team composed of both elements.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BELFAST, Ireland.—The four association football games in the Irish League September 13 produced two drawn games and two big victories. Distillery and Belfast Celtic, who shared the leading positions in the



"PUT ON" AYRES
SELECT HABERDASHERY
14 Congress St., Boston, Financial District
BOSTON

Kansas City, Mo.
ROBINSON SHOE CO.
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

Washington, D. C.
EHRICH'S
3016 14th St., N.W., near Columbia Rd.
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

No Punctures No Blowouts

With Essenkay filled tires you may ride over rough roads, sharp stones, nails and glass without even a fear of Punctures, Blowouts or Slow Leaks—tires can't go flat because they contain no air. Over 100,000 Users

THE TIRE FILLER

DOUBLES MILEAGE

FREE TRIAL

Write for Free Book

THE ESSENKAY PRODUCTS CO., 82-220 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.



Not a Liquid

No Inner Tubes

No Spare Tires

No Spare Rims

No Pumps

No Jacks

ESSENKAY IS GUARANTEED

against being affected by heat or cold, climatic conditions, hardening, crumbling or flattening. It contains no rubber in any form, therefore has none of its imperfections.

Get the booklet—The Interesting Story of ESSENKAY. See what it has done for others—see what it will do for you. Mail Dealers: Write for proposition in your territory.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MOTOR AND RUBBER SECURITIES SOAR

Unprecedented Demand for Automobiles the Underlying Cause for Price Advance of Motor and Rubber Stocks

NEW YORK, New York—During the last three months nine out of 13 representative motor and rubber stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange have broken through old record highs and reached new high water marks. Automobile and rubber manufacturers of the country were able to swing from a war to a peace basis more quickly than a good many other industrial lines and the unprecedented demand for motor cars which set in shortly after the armistice has practically swamped every motor-car maker in the country. Rubber companies, most of whom devote the biggest part of their capacity to automobile tires, naturally benefit from increased automobile production.

Practically every automobile and rubber manufacturer of any consequence in the United States is rushing work on expansion plans which in many cases call for new plants and equipment which will double the present output. It has been estimated that not before the latter part of 1920 and possibly the early part of 1921 will motor-car manufacturers begin to catch up with the demand.

A tabulation of the price range of 13 representative motor and rubber stocks over the last 13 months indicates that the 1919 high prices of the two issues are 200 points over their low for 1918. Two stocks are more than 100 points higher and the rest show advances of from 21 to 96 points. The following table shows lows for 1918, highs for 1919, record highs, Tuesday's closing prices, advance from 1918 lows, and drops from the record high:

| | 1918 | 1919 | Rec. day's | 1919 | Adv. Off |
|--------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| Chandler | 68 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Gen. Mot. | 106 1/2 | 340 | 340 | 333 | 226 1/2 |
| Maxwell | 23 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 14 |
| Pierce | 31 | 95 | 95 | 91 | 57 |
| Studebaker | 23 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Stutz | 27 | 144 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| White | 36 1/2 | 86 | 86 | 78 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Willys | 15 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Alas | 49 | 113 | 113 | 95 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Goodrich | 38 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Kelly | 11 | 157 1/2 | 157 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| Lee | 12 | 40 | 40 | 36 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| U. S. Rubber | 51 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 75 1/2 |

CANDY COMPANIES EARNINGS LARGER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The boom in candy that has come about from prohibition is being thoroughly shared by the Walter M. Lowmyer Company which is having this year the best run of earnings in its history.

As compared with the average net earnings after taxes for the past three years of \$276,359 the Lowmyer Company will this year earn a net balance, after taxes, of approximately \$700,000. The gross profits will run close to the \$1,000,000 mark.

Deducting \$70,000 for preferred dividends and \$50,000 for sinking fund, the balance available for the common stock should be \$580,000, equal to \$62 a share on the small issue of 9353 shares. This compares with an average earned for the common stock from 1916 to 1918 inclusive of \$24 a share.

The common stock, which is not quick assets of \$158 and net tangible assets of \$208 a share, has advanced to 175 bid, up 100 points from the low price of three years ago.

In addition to its large plant in Boston, the Lowmyer company owns 56 per cent of the stock of the Walter M. Lowmyer Company of Canada, Ltd., with a modern plant at Montreal, 71 per cent of the stock of the Chocolate Refiners, Inc., with a plant at Mansfield, and 100 per cent of the stock of the Potter Confectionery Company, with a plant at Cambridge.

THIRTY BILLIONS INVESTED IN COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Speaking before the World's Cotton Conference, O. P. Austin, a statistician of the National City Bank of New York, stated that capital invested in the cotton industry in all its stages was \$30,000,000,000. In view of this great investment, he recommended the formation of an organization to collect and distribute world statistics of the production, manufacture, and distribution of the staple.

The value of the factories alone is estimated at \$6,000,000,000, and that of the annual product of fabrics \$15,000,000,000. Consumption has doubled, while the population has increased but 10 per cent in the last 20 years. The demand, which at present is about 25,000,000 bales a year, will soon equal 50,000,000, because cotton is outstripping all other textile fibers in the world's requirements for fabrics.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK, New York—The net operating railway income of the Southern Pacific Company for the 12 months ended August 31 last, was \$48,288,573, compared with the federal rental of \$48,167,243, a difference of only \$121,330. Government compensation and other income was equal to \$11.29 a share on the stock last year, and on the basis of other income and charges as reported for 1918, the operating income for the year ended August 31 last would be equal to \$11.53 a share, on the hypothesis that the road had been run for corporate instead of federal account.

NEW YORK STOCKS

| Yesterday's Market | Open | High | Low | Close |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Beet Sugar | 98 | 100 1/2 | 98 | 98 |
| Am Can & Bldg | 155 1/2 | 157 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 155 1/2 |
| Am Int Corp | 127 | 127 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 126 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 113 |
| Am Ship & Com | 44 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Am Smelters | 75 | 75 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 140 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 141 |
| Am T & T | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Am Woolen | 145 | 145 | 142 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| Anaconda | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 |
| Atl. Gulf & W I | 186 | 186 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 185 1/2 |
| Balt & O | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 | 40 |
| Bald Loco | 152 | 153 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 151 1/2 |
| Beth Steel | 107 | 108 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Can Pac | 150 | 150 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| Can Leather | 106 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Chandler | 136 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| C. M. & St P | 42 1/2 | 43 | 42 1/2 | 43 |
| Chino | 44 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Cruce Steel | 238 | 240 | 238 | 240 |
| Corn Prods | 96 | 96 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Cuba Cane pfd | 83 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| Gen Johnson | 130 | 130 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| Gen Motors | 338 | 339 | 332 | 337 1/2 |
| Goodrich | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Insulation | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Int M Mar | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 63 | 63 |
| Int M Mar pfd | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Kennecott | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Max Motor | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Mex Pet | 263 1/2 | 265 | 261 1/2 | 261 1/2 |
| Midvale | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Mo Pacific | 28 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| N Y Central | 74 | 74 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| N Y N H & H | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| No Pac | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Pan-Am Pet | 136 | 140 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| Penn | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Pierce-Arrow | 91 | 91 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 91 |
| Reading | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 |
| Rep I & Steel | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Roy Dutch N Y | 112 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Reming Type | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Sinclair | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Southern Pac | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Studebaker | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 141 1/2 |
| Texas Co | 315 | 315 | 310 | 312 1/2 |
| Texas & Pac | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Trans Oil | 60 | 60 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Union Pacific | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| U S Rubber | 126 1/2 | 128 | 126 1/2 | 127 |
| U S Smelting | 73 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Utah Copper | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Willys-Over | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 36 | 36 |
| Total sales | 1,755,400 | | | |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lib 3 1/2 | 100.50 | 100.70 | 100.50 | 100.70 |
| Lib 4 1/2 | 95.20 | 95.20 | 95.20 | 95.20 |
| Lib 5 1/2 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 |
| Lib 6 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 7 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 8 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 9 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 10 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 11 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 12 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 13 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 14 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 15 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 16 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 17 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 18 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 19 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 20 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 21 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 22 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 23 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 24 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 25 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 26 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 27 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 28 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 29 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 30 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 31 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 32 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 33 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 34 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 35 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 36 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 37 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 38 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 39 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 40 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 41 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 42 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 43 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 44 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 45 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 46 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 47 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 48 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 49 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 50 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 51 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 52 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 53 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 54 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 55 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 56 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 57 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 58 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 59 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 60 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 61 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 62 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 63 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 64 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 65 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 66 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 67 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 68 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 69 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 70 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 71 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 72 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 73 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 74 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 75 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 76 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 77 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 78 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 79 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 80 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 81 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 82 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 83 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 84 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 85 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 86 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 87 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 88 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 89 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 90 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 91 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 92 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 93 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 94 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 95 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 96 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 97 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 98 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 99 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |
| Lib 100 1/2 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 | 95.30 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Anglo-French | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| City of Paris | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Un King 5 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |

DEBATE ON RAILWAY
PROBLEM OF CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — During the debate in the Canadian House of Commons on the taking over of the Grand Trunk system, which includes the Grand Trunk Pacific, the House was treated to two excellent expositions on the subject from different points of view by two former finance ministers. One of these was Sir Thomas White, who recently resigned from the finance portfolio, and the other one, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, formerly Minister of Finance in the Laurier government. Sir Thomas White left off and spoke strongly in favor of the government's acquiring the Grand Trunk Railway system, which he said had his hearty and unequalled support. For the condition of affairs which found three transcontinental railways in existence he apportioned the blame to both political parties, adding that he thought the problems were too grave to waste time in quarreling over the responsibility.

In his opinion, the Grand Trunk Railway, with its strong lines in the east, should have been joined up with the Canadian Northern in the west, which would have given Canada two transcontinental railway systems with equal chances of successful operation. The third transcontinental railway had made for wasteful duplication, and was a detriment to the country. The freight rates on the respective lines had been increased in order to meet their liabilities. The speaker concluded by declaring that if the running of the railway system of Canada was to be a success, it must be taken out of politics. The best men should be secured to run the system, and the only test should be efficiency and capability.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding expressed a doubt as to the possibility of taking Canada's railway lines out of politics. By this, he said, he did not mean politics of the tricky variety, but the broader politics in the controlling of the railways by Parliament on behalf of the people. He objected to the government's attempt to "stampede" the House with this important legislation in the closing days of a session which had been called for a different purpose. He held that there had been great speculation in London following the action of submitting the question of valuation to arbitration, and there was a big advance of stock in the last few days. Mr. Fielding contended that public opinion was against the transaction at the present time, when Canada was facing a serious financial condition. He made it quite clear that he was not opposed to the idea of public ownership, but said that it had not been shown to be a success in the hands of the present government. While he did not blame the government for acquiring the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, he thought that it would be wiser if the matter stood over for still another session.

CANDIDATES FOR
ONTARIO ELECTIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — The parliamentary nominations for the general election in Ontario show the most mixed collection of candidates which have ever presented themselves at an election, federal or provincial in Canada. There are 111 seats and for these there are no fewer than 287 candidates. The most interesting feature in the election is the appearance of representatives of farmers' interests on a wholesale scale, there being no fewer than 60 candidates running under the auspices of the United Farmers Organization, while 10 others represent both Labor and the United Farmers. There are 21 straight Labor candidates and 23 Independents. Of the two great national parties, 101 Conservatives will seek the suffrage of the electors and 72 Liberals. Only four acclamations were registered, these all being Conservatives. Five returned soldiers are running, two Socialists, and three Anti-Prohibitionists. In Ottawa as already stated by the Canadian News Office in the West Riding there are four candidates, variously ticketed Conservative, Liberal, Labor, and Independent, the last mentioned being a woman. In the East Riding the Liberal, Independent, and a Laborite are running.

Sir William Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, opened the campaign in Ottawa by giving an account of his stewardship and spoke as to the Conservative government's plans for the future. In the course of his remarks he expressed his interest in proportional representation, adding that if there was a demand for it he would appoint a commission in Ontario to look into the whole subject. Another announcement of Sir William's which created great interest and was applauded, was to the effect that the father of a family should in the future be less heavily taxed than the bachelor. Legislation for mothers' pensions and a minimum wage were also foreshadowed by the Ontario Premier. As regards his attitude towards prohibition, he said that he had nothing to regret in what he had done during the past three years, and if he had to do it all over again, he would follow the same course.

MANY PRODUCTS RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

PORTLAND, Maine — Waldo County farmers are continually proving that almost anything can be grown in that section. For some time it has been known that potatoes will grow there as well as in Aroostook County and a number of farmers from that county have located in Waldo and are raising potatoes very successfully. Peanuts are the latest commodity to be grown there, very fine specimens having been exhibited. Watermelons and cantaloupes also have been successfully grown there.

SCHOOLS; ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SCHOOLS

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School
for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may be an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play ground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section, Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Hillview—the summer camp of 65 acres—open for boys and girls July and August.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Telephone Brookline 7017

The Principia

Established 1898

A co-educational school with enrollment of four hundred pupils, half of whom are living on the grounds. Separate departments for Lower School, Upper School and Junior College. Emphasis laid on individual character development. Fully accredited by leading colleges and universities. All branches of athletics encouraged. Two large gymnasiums with swimming pool. Military drill for boys. Domestic Science, Art and Commercial Courses.

THE PRINCIPIA

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Tiny Tot Study

30 West 67th St., New York City

SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS

three to seven years

Kindergarten pre-Primary

Primary French

Recreation in Central Park

CHARLOTTE O'GIRRE, Supervisor

MISS A. STEEDMAN, Assistant

VALAIR Conservatory of Music

234 10th St., Portland, Ore.

A faculty of European trained artists—

Instructors for Voice, Piano, Violin,

Dancing, Dramatic Art, Languages.

DOMESTIC ACCOMMODATIONS

For catalog address MME. VALAIR, Director

Hill Military Academy

Primary, Grammar and

High School Departments

PORTLAND, OREGON

The SAWYER SCHOOL

OF SECRETARIES

Three Months Intensive Course

Secretarial Course

MISS FRANCES JACKLIN, B.S., M.A.

LOS ANGELES 6TH AT HILL

The New York School of Secretaries

Three months course. Individual instruction.

Students on probation. Graduates registered.

22 West 42 Street V. M. Wheat, Director.

WILSON'S

Modern Business College

SEATTLE, WASH.

MUNSON SCHOOL

FOR Private Secretaries

600 Sutter St. San Francisco

SADLER'S

BRYANT AND STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

A School Productive of Results.

Day School NOW OPEN

Night School

ABSOLUTELY INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Send for College Announcement.

21 Fayette Street, West, Baltimore.

Brookline School

Kindergarten and the Grades

BERTHA M. HALL

922 Epler Place

Seattle, Washington. Phone Q. A. 3765.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Salesmen with retail hardware

and accessory trade, by manufacturing concern

doing business exclusively through jobbers.

Openings in all cities. State qualifications and

furnish references in your reply. H. E.

BRADLEY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—First-class carpenters and steam-

fitters for open shop. Box 804, New Bedford,

Mass.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Rosedale, single 6-room house,

ben. house, large garden, near Arborvitae Pk.

P. E. KENDALL, Tel. 7771 W. Cambridge.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Woman of Refinement

To assist in private kindergarten school; no

heavy housework; will have few hours' daily

care of children and preparation of meals; limit

of six boarding children; definite hours of in-

sure daily and evenings. THE PLAY-HOUSE,

1031 East State St., Rockford, Ill.

GIRL OR WOMAN for gen. housework, small

family, no laundry. Country near pond, 40 min-

utes from N. Y. Good wages. Good home for

right person. MRS. J. MICHEL, 1122 Forrest

Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Tel. R. 4338.

NURSE OR MOTHER'S HELPER, little girl

nursing four years. Call Friday evening, Mrs.

ACATSON, 293 W. 98th St., New York City.

WANTED—Artist—water color (flowers);

bring samples. Lyman Studio, Inc., 670 Peo-

pleas Gas Bldg., Chicago.

PLAIN COOK—Protestant. Private family,

good permanent home, \$10 weekly. Telephone

Winthrop, Mass., 200.

WANTED—Cook in small college faculty

house; good home and wages. 54 Prospect St.,

Northampton, Mass.

CAPABLE general housemaid. No laundry.

Good wages. 822 Michigan Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

Telephone 703-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED by married man just out of

army, capable position. Capable, any work in

office, records, etc. Best references. Willing to

locate anywhere, not afraid of work. FRANK

FRANK, 1281 E. 12th St., New York City.

CAPABLE hardware man, with 20 years' ex-

perience in England and Canada, desires position

as representative of good firm to call on trade in

Canada. Outlets or kindred lines preferred. Ad-

dress: D. 80, Monitor Office, Boston.

REFINED university graduate (Ph.D.), form-

erly of the University of Toronto, Canada, de-

sires position in a distinguished family. Refs.

exchanged. Address: P. 12, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Chicago coach, by ex-c. thoroly

trained seat-train lines; pref. new, growing

prop. R. 43, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CHAFFETTER MECHANIC, married, careful

driver, 12 years' experience on high-grade cars;

best ref. PAUL, 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN wishes employment, full or

part time; comp. sec. attend; generally useful.

Exp. H. 61, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WORCESTER, MASS.

"Quality Always First"

A MAJESTIC ELECTRIC HEATER

gives a room that comfy-cozy look,

at the same time taking the autumn

chill from the air.

Duncan & Goodell Company

Worcester, Mass.

THE SHOP JOHNSON

Outfitters in Dress and Underdress

Gowns Brassieres Corsets

FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

Phone Park 2370

339 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

HANNAH O. JOHNSON, Owner

Hats for All Occasions at

LAYDEN'S

P. 4540 Room 9 539 Main St., Worcester

MILADY'S SHOP

Hand Embroideries—Yarns

302 MAIN ST., WORCESTER

SLOCUM'S SILK STORE

418 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.

Dress Silks, Lining Satins and Velvets

GUERTIN—Ladies' Hatter

682 MAIN ST. TEL. P. 3703

Flint

Furniture Company

MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE

FURNITURE

244 MAIN STREET WORCESTER

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Service Station

142 Foster St. (Near Iron Bridge)

Authorized Agent

GEO. F. BLAKE JR. & CO.

The Boston Market

Fish Vegetables Meats

ATTRACTIVE

SANITARY

16 Pleasant Street, Worcester

TYNANS'

Home-made Candies

48 PLEASANT ST. WORCESTER

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

3 Pleasant Street

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

BANCROFT ELECTRIC CO.

Phone P. 9150 30 Pleasant St.

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

L. B. WHEATON

Cameras—Photographic Supplies

285 MAIN ST.

SANDBERG'S

Kitchen and Janitor Supplies

34 PLEASANT ST. WORCESTER

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE by owner, 20-acre, Paper Shell

Pecan Grove, fenced chicken tight; 150 large

bearing trees. Modern 6-room bungalow; 10

minutes' walk to electric car, school and de-

partment store. Come see crop on trees.

MRS. HANNAH HIGHTON, Box 810, Tel.

1505, Pensacola, Florida.

FOR SALE—In Starr County, Texas, 6125-acre

ranch, 4 miles from railroad, 20 miles from

McAllen. For quick sale \$18.00 per acre.

RICH & HAHN, McAllen, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANADIAN FIRM of chartered accountants

with American connections, desires representa-

tion by American Certified Public Accountants,

in Boston and New York. Adm. ACCOUNTANT,

care Room 1006, Lumsden Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

THREE pleasant, sunny rooms, furnished, all

mod. imp., including steam heat. Refs. re-

quired. Suite 2, 112 School St., Roxbury, Mass.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 3, Boston.

Nicely furnished front room; steam heat, elec-

trical light. Tel. R. 4025-M.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SALESWOMEN, living on S. S., in gift shop;

all day, afternoon and evening hours; one per-

son. 615, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Stewart Dry Goods Co.

INCORPORATED

A Kentucky Corporation

Established since 1846

Seventy-three years selling

Quality Merchandise at a

fair profit and holding, we

believe, the good-will of all

the people of Kentucky.

May we add you to our list of

Satisfied Customers?

Center Glove Cleaning Co.

Gloves called for and delivered (three pairs or

more). Phone Main 2208-J.

517 W. Walnut St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

"LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE"

Sold Direct to Consumer.

C. D. COON, LOUISVILLE AGENT

210 W. Main St. City 3913.

Mary Anderson Candy Shoppe

Peal's Famous Home Made Candies, Fresh

Daily

Fancy Box Creations a Specialty

610 S. 4th Avenue LOUISVILLE, KY.

LA PALMA CAFETERIA CO.

411-423 South 4th Avenue,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Gordon Tires

Wonders for wear and they reduce

gasoline consumption.

They average well over 10,000

miles and are guaranteed for 6000.

Less than 1% of Gordon's are ever

offered for adjustment.

Butler Tire Company

Incorporated

664 S. Third St. Phone: Main or City, 3458

Member Louisville Real Estate Board

C. A. SINGER—Realtor

Reports on Louisville Real Estate, Appraisals,

Sales, and General Property Management. Rents a

Specialty.

References: National Bank of Kentucky.

Office: First Floor Realty Building.

CANADA

CALGARY

THE WESTERN CARRIAGE WORKS

Auto Top Builders and Upholsterers. Sent

"Cover" etc. 634-636A and 638-637B Ave. W.,

Calgary, Alta. Phone W.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE HERZ STORE

Introducing

Vanity Fair Undersilks

FOR FALL AND WINTER

In five exquisite styles Vanity Fair fall garments fulfill all the feminine requirements of luxury, comfort and service.

The Pettibocker combines petticoat with knickerbocker. Frilly attractiveness is added to comfort.

The Step-in Envelope Chemise is made without buttons or clasps.

The Double-back Knicker has an extra thickness of glove silk in the back—just where the corset rubs.

The Plus-Four-Inch Vest is distinguished by four additional inches of length.

The Sure-lap Union Suit has a bodice top with shoulder straps of glove silk.

Ask to See These Unusual Underdainties

—Third Floor.

A. HERZ

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

HOLSUM BREAD

Made Clean

Sold Clean

Delivered Clean

IDEAL BAKING CO.

Office Outfitters
Printers and Stationers

The Viquesney Co.

614-616 Ohio St., Terre Haute, Ind.

CHENEY'S

WALK-OVER

BOOT SHOP

881 Wabash Ave.,
Terre Haute, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Brannum & Keene
Lumber—Building Material
COAL

PROMPT DELIVERY—REASONABLE PRICES

EAST WASHINGTON & BELT R. R.
Both Phones

Music
with
Meals

Circle
Place

INDIANAPOLIS

Circle Flower Store
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLISGreene's Flower Shop
Successor to Hensley's
1 East Ohio Street, Main 2630, New 21-402

FALL HATS

Correct styles now showing
The Cameron-Schooley Co.

WHITNEY

CORSET SHOP
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES

R. W. cor. Meridian and Circle, Indianapolis

KLOTZ KLEANERS
CLEANERS AND DYERSTry our carpet cleaning department.
Prompt service. Moderate prices. Call Woodrow
2781, Auto 61526, 1202 E. Michigan Street.THE FRANCO-AMERICAN
Super Service—Master Cleaners
80th and Central Ave.—North 3630—Auto 42700"EXIDE" BATTERIES
For Gas and Electric Cars
"MILBURN" ELECTRICS
The ideal electric car
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.

HAMMOND, IND.

POST GROCERY CO.
82 WILLIAM STREET
QUALITY GROCERIES
D. W. BLACKBURN
INSURANCE
672 So. Hohman Street, Phone 723

RICHMOND, IND.

Reliable Vulcanizing
Auto Tires, Tubes, Bicycle Tires and Rubber
Footwear. Also selling Akron Miller, Batavia
and Keystone Tires.
W. F. LEE, 8 South 7th St., Richmond, Ind.

VINCENNES, IND.

Opell's Cafe
AMERICAN
BANK BLDG.,
Vincennes, Ind.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Friedman-Spring

PRESENTING ONE OF THE FINEST
FALL STYLE CONCEPTIONS IN

Suits Coats Dresses

Blouses and Skirts

FOR 1919-20

All these accessories, too, are found in this
busy store that make every woman glad that
she followed her custom of shopping at the
Friedman-Spring Co., first—and last.

WITH its mammoth
assortments of
seasonable merchan-
dise and its 450
courteous employes
this store is most
anxious to serve.

Hernolsheimer Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

One of

Grand Rapids'

FOREMOST

STORES

Paul Steketee & Sons

NEWEST CREATIONS

COATS—SUITS—GOWNS

FURS—BLOUSES

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS AND
RICH SILKS are here in a profusion of kinds,
colors and patterns. Every yard of QUALITY.

THE STORE BEAUTIFUL!
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

POWERS-BUTLER CO.

PLUMBING SPECIALISTS

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

Let us attend to your plumbing wants
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1002

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



At the very same moment, Elephant gave a great "swish" with his trunk and away went the balloons through the space at the eaves

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Parlez-Vous Français?

David was what his older sister, Doris, called a "Freshie" and, of course, you know what that means. In this strange new high-school life that he had just entered many things were different from the routine of the old grammar school that he had become accustomed to. David emphatically did not like high school and, when he was in the bosom of his family, he expressed himself in no uncertain terms on the subject. "No one asked me what studies I wanted to take," he was saying just now. "They handed me a card and said: 'Report at these rooms.' English, algebra, botany, and French—that's what I'm taking, whether I like it or not. I don't mind the first three, but French—well, it's impossible. Why should a fellow, born and brought up in the United States, be forced to learn French? Will some one tell me that?" David was waxing so dramatic and so indignant that his family, to whom this outburst was addressed, could not help but laugh.

"Why, yes, son, I will tell you," his mother said. "The world is growing so small that men need at present to know each other's language, especially a man like you, who plans to do big things for the world."

"Besides, David," said Doris, and her eyes were twinkling, "you already speak French. In fact, you have quite a large vocabulary."

"Nothing of the sort," said her brother. "About all I've learned so far is 'J'ai le livre.' What do you mean by saying I've a large vocabulary?"

Doris flew over and whispered something to Mother and, after some consultation, Mother looked over at David, who was eying them with much curiosity and interest, and said, "Doris says she will show you how much French you speak, on condition that you study your French lesson for tomorrow and recite it to us perfectly, this evening after dinner."

"That's a bargain, Sis. I'll do it," and David disappeared with his books, prepared to work. Doris also was busy for an hour or so and, during dinner, there was much questioning on David's part about Doris' surprise. But Doris would not reveal her plans until the entire family were seated in the living room after dinner. Father was home now, and big brother Hal had also joined the party. Doris explained what was afoot and called on David to recite his lesson. This he did creditably, and then Doris began: "I have written a story, made up almost entirely of words which are French—not of French derivation, but actual French words which we have taken over into English and use every day. This is the story: 'The general's aide-de-camp, Jean Dubois, and his sister, Madeleine, alighted from the train in the large La Salle Street depot, having been en route five hours from Terre Haute, Indiana. They

called a taxi at once and asked the chauffeur to take them to a good café. The young lady wore a chic little toque of black velours, with a bouquet of roses on one side. Her dress was of dark blue charmeuse, trimmed with flet lace. "This looks like a good restaurant," she said, as they entered a building on the Boulevard La Fayette.

"Here is the menu," said Jean. "Will you have the table d'hôte dinner or something à la carte?"

"Just a salad, Jean, if you please."

"French dressing or mayonnaise?"

"Mayonnaise, please."

"Having given their order, they amused themselves by watching the promenade of fashionable persons along the boulevard and noticed that the café was a favorite rendezvous for luncheon parties."

"Will you have dessert, sir?" asked the waiter, coming up after a little.

"I'll have a chocolate parfalt, please."

"And I some of this blanc-mange," said Jean.

"After their luncheon Jean proposed a matinee, having noticed that this was the première of a famous danseuse. He procured a loge and was careful to ask for a program as they entered. It was a beautiful performance, the first act ending with a tableau called 'A Reverie.' Between the acts, Madeleine discovered a girl she knew, sitting just below them in the parquet. "She played the rôle of the villain in some amateur theatricals we gave once, Jean, and she was fine, too."

"After the matinee, Jean and Madeleine strolled along the gay boulevard, making their way toward the depot again, for Jean had to be back on duty before reveille the next morning. They stopped in front of several shop windows, admiring some pretty crenettes in one, and selecting some good pictures in another, one of which was in a passe partout frame. Jean insisted upon buying her a corsage bouquet at a florist's, as a last souvenir of their happy day together, and she insisted on buying him a big box of bonbons to take back to camp."

"When they arrived at the station, Jean put his sister into a taxi which was to take her home and, as it rolled away, they called to each other:

"Au revoir, Madeleine."

"Au revoir, Jean."

"Bravo, Doris," said Father. "That is a splendid story and clever, too."

"I say, Dot, that was bully. Whoever would have thought all those words were French?" said David.

"You know there are a lot of war words, too," said Hal. "French is a pretty useful language these days. Go to it, Dave, and you will be parleying français as well as Doris before long."

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

Copyright 1919 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

In Which the Animals Send a Message to the Pretty Lady

"And that," finished Diggeldy Dan, "is the story of the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes."

It was on the fifth day after she of whom Dan spoke had brought him the message from Too-Bo-Tan and, with all the animals of Spangleland gathered before him, the old clown had been telling them of her and the blue bird.

"Yes," nodded Camel, "she is the Fairy of the Circus. I have heard my father describe her."

"But I like the other name best," spoke up Seal. "The Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes! When my family and I go into the great white tent to perform, we often catch a glimpse of the riders as they pass on their way from the rings. They are much like that—all pretty ladies with mounts like the White-White Horse."

"I wish we could see her," mused Leopard.

"Let's send her a message," suggested Ostrich.

"But how shall we do it?" queried Kangaroo. "We've no one to send and, even if we had, where in the world should we send him?"

"Diggeldy Dan," said Lion, "what have you to suggest?"

"Well," answered Dan, "I know this much: and that is that the Pretty Lady went away toward the west. I like to believe that she makes her home in the sunset."

"Why, if that's the case, then that's not far from here," broke in Elephant. "Even while Elephant was speaking, Giraffe came forward and picked up the chalk. Then, striding to the side of a cage, he scrawled on its face:

"Not far at all—looking through eaves space in tent—this very evening—saw sun set just back of hill—'bout a mile from here—Giraffe."

"Not more than a mile!" cried Tiger. "Only a mile!" Then he paused and looked rather foolish. For how were they to reach over even a mile?

"I know, I know, I know!" shouted Monkey, dancing up and down. "Balloons, balloons, balloons! That's the way! That's the—"

"Hold on, there, Monkey," interrupted Lion. "Not so fast and, for goodness sake, don't get so excited. Besides, I, for one, know of no balloons in this vicinity."

"No, no, I don't mean truly big balloons," explained Monkey. "Wait a minute and I'll show you!" And away he dashed down the menagerie tent and was back in a twinkling, waving a great cluster of toy balloons over his head.

"Monkey," admitted Lion, as he took the balloons, "I must confess that your

head is oftentimes much longer than mine. Of course, you mean—"

"To write our message, tie it to the balloons and get the east wind to carry it over the hill to the place where Giraffe saw the sun go down," finished Monkey.

And then the excitement that followed! The writing of the message fell to Diggeldy Dan and, after no end of changes—all, of course, for the best—there appeared these words written on a corner that had been torn from the great circus poster:

"Dear Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue eyes, At Sunset House, just over the hill: We all want you to visit us. We all promise to be very quiet. Please come at half-past twilight, tomorrow."

(Signed) "Animals of Spangleland. By: Diggeldy Dan, Secretary."

"P. S.—Please bring back the balloons, because they are just borrowed."

"P. S.—The White-White Horse is invited, too."

The message completed, Diggeldy Dan produced a piece of string from one of his wonderful pockets and, aided by Monkey, tied all the sticks of all the balloons tightly together and then fastened the letter to the tip of the sticks.

"Now, then," said Lion, "we are ready to let loose the balloons. You, Elephant, take hold of the sticks with your trunk. You, Puma, will leap to the top of your cage and hold open the eaves of the tent with your paws, so that Elephant can thrust the balloons through the space and hand them to the wind, as it comes out of the east."

"I can make out the curve of a hill to the west," called Puma, who, as Lion had spoken, had jumped from the ground to the roof of the cage. "Only I can't get quite high enough to see over the top."

"I'll be on the lookout," cried Monkey, "and here comes the east wind around the side of the tent."

"Cast off, then," Elephant, commanded Lion. "Let go the balloons!"

At the very same moment, Elephant gave a great "swish" with his trunk and away went the balloons through the space at the eaves.

"There they go!" shouted Monkey. "Up, up, up! goodness, how they're sailing! Oh! they've caught in a tree! No, they haven't! Now the east wind has them again! Once more they're off! They're going higher and higher! And they're bound straight for the hill! Yes, straight for the brow of the hill!"

And so, from his perch, Monkey described every inch of the flight until,

to the great relief of the animals who were grouped down below, he announced that the balloons had passed over the hill.

Indeed the announcement was made in good time, for just then there came a quick shout from Dan, crying, "Get back to your places as fast as you can!"

Then came a wild scurrying to right and to left.

"Now, I'll bid you goodnight," said Diggeldy Dan, when the very last door had been locked. "And tomorrow we'll learn if we were right, when we guessed that the one we have written to makes her home in the west."

The Boys and Girls of India

Times are changing for girls in India, as they have already changed in the West. Just as Hindu grannies shake their heads at the idea of girls walking in the streets or learning to read and write, so western grannies once held up their hands at the spectacle of girls riding bicycles and going to college. And just as all these things have become everyday affairs in the West, so are customs changing in the East.

In all the large towns, schools for girls are being opened. Even in families where girls are not allowed to attend these schools, one rarely finds a girl who cannot read a simple book and write a decent letter. Indian schoolboys are generally coached in the evening by a private tutor, and the girls of the house often pick up a knowledge of reading and writing by listening to the instruction given to their brothers. In some families, the girls are allowed to share their brothers' lessons.

All Bengalis are not Hindus. There are other societies with broader views. The girls whose families belong to such societies have much better educational opportunities than their Hindu sisters. All over the country, colleges for training women teachers are springing up, and soon there will be lots of good schools, taught by these trained teachers. Indian girls make excellent teachers, patient and kind.

Girls who have ordinary chances go quite a long way with their education. Even among the Hindus, one finds girl graduates and lady novelists. And Indian ladies are slowly learning that duty need not keep them forever indoors. Every year, one sees more and more Indian girls walking or driving in open carriages, in Calcutta. Let us hope that it will not be long before the Hindu grannies stop shaking their heads, in order to take drives and walks, too.

A freight steamer on the Great Lakes has, according to Popular Mechanics, recently established a record by carrying 15,316 tons of coal from Toledo, Ohio, to Gary, Indiana.

Through the services of Samoset and Squanto, a meeting of the whites with Massasoit was arranged. Massasoit was the head chief of the Pocanokets, or Wampanoags, a tribe inhabiting the country to the west of Plymouth. Massasoit and Governor Carver at this first meeting became convinced of each other's sincerity, and exchanged presents after the Indian fashion. The league of friendship, thus entered into, was faithfully observed, for many years, or until

A First American

Now that New England is planning a real celebration in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Plymouth by the Pilgrims, and when Cape Cod is especially interested in choosing the most fitting way to honor its early English settlers, it seems a good time to recall those earlier inhabitants of the New England coast, the Indians. The "first American," as Lowell calls the red man, several times in the history of the struggling colony at Plymouth came to its aid with food and assistance, unselfishly making its continued existence possible.

You'll remember the early history of Plymouth—how it was named in honor of the English Plymouth. Then began the struggle of the 19 brave little families who made up the colony; during the bleak winter, they caught few glimpses of their Indian neighbors. Once, indeed, when food seemed scarce, the white people were so fortunate as to find an Indian mound where several baskets of maize had been hidden. This the settlers took to meet their need, later repaying the rightful owners, when they were identified.

Not until the next spring did the red men visit the settlement, when one day Samoset, a sagamore or petty chief from the eastward, who had learned a bit of English from the coast fishermen in that region, walked boldly into the village and called out, "Welcome, Englishmen!" Think how astonished the people must have been!

Samoset brought Squanto, who also spoke a little English, and the two men became interpreters, guides, and teachers for the whites. They taught their pupils how to plant the Indian corn or maize, in clearings where the trees had first been girdled; how to bury a fish in each hill instead of a fertilizer, and then drop the seed when the young oak leaves had reached the size of a squirrel's ear, and the weather was sufficiently warm for corn. They taught them, also, how to cook the meat or to dry the surplus venison for later use, how to make garments and rough shoes or moccasins from the soft deerskin. Without all this knowledge, so generously shared, it is easy to imagine that the history of the Plymouth colony might have been even more difficult than it was, in its early days.

Through the services of Samoset and Squanto, a meeting of the whites with Massasoit was arranged. Massasoit was the head chief of the Pocanokets, or Wampanoags, a tribe inhabiting the country to the west of Plymouth. Massasoit and Governor Carver at this first meeting became convinced of each other's sincerity, and exchanged presents after the Indian fashion. The league of friendship, thus entered into, was faithfully observed, for many years, or until

King Philip's War, which was a final blow to the Indians in New England.

In spite of their constantly diminishing numbers since that time, in spite of the loss of their lands, their hunting grounds and tribal customs, as the white people became more and more numerous in the territory of the "first American," it is pleasant to know that a few of their race still remain, more or less independent of complete civilization. There is at least one Indian settlement in New England today, where the red man is left undisturbed to carry on his own communal and individual affairs much as he pleases, somewhat subject to the will of the "Great Father," the Government of the United States. Most of the rising generation prefer the ways of civilization to those of their ancestors, but many of the picturesque customs still cling in the life of the older people.

Until recently there lived in Massachusetts, on the land once in undisputed possession of her ancestors, a real descendant of Chief Massasoit. She was Princess Teeweleema, or Melinda Mitchell, of the Wampanoag tribe; and, with her sister, Princess Woononekanuske, she could trace her ancestry straight back to Massasoit himself. The sisters lived for years in a little cottage on the shore of Lake Assawampsett, in the Betty Neck region, which was given to Squaw Assawampsett by Massasoit. They kept interestingly to their tribal customs and ways, selling their baskets and beadwork to summer visitors who came to the lake, and tending their small garden patches quite after the manner of their squaw ancestors. On the several occasions when Princess Teeweleema came to Boston, to ask for state intercession in preserving her lands, she always wore the full Indian costume—beaded gown, moccasins, feathers, and all.

So, nearly 300 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, it is quite possible that Princess Woononekanuske and a brother are the only survivors among the tribe of the Wampanoags, whose great chief, Massasoit, was a good friend of the early Pilgrims.

Mother Carey's Chickens

When darkness follows twilight, The children seek their beds, Wee birds find treetop shelter, The cattle have their sheds.

But Mother Carey's chickens— The little birds at sea— When darkness overtakes them, Must rest where'er they be.

They have no roof above them, No leafy boughs to screen; Afar from land and dwellings, Deep, restless sea between.

All night, in tossing safety, They ride the ocean foam— Glad little stormy petrels, That make the sea their home.

THE HOME FORUM

Road-Hymn for the Start

Leave the early bells at chime
Leave the kindled hearth to blaze,
Leave the trellised panes where children
Linger out the waking-time,
Leave the forms of sons and fathers
Trudging through the misty ways,
Leave the sounds of mothers taking up
Their sweet laborious days.

Careless where our face is set,
Let us take the open way.
What we are no tongue can tell us:
Errand-goers who forget?
Soldiers heedless of their harry? PH-
rism people gone astray?
We have heard a voice cry "Wander!"
That was all we heard it say.

Ask no more: 'tis much, 'tis much!
Down the road the day-star calls;
Touched with change in the wide
Heavens, like a leaf the frost
Winds touch.
Flames the falling moon a moment,
ere it shrivels white and falls;
Hid aloft, a wild throat holdeth sweet
and sweeter intervals.

—William Vaughn Moody.

Whittier and Franklin

Unlike as Whittier and Franklin were in many respects, they were alike in others. Both had the sympathy with the lowly which comes of early similar experiences. Both learned a handicraft, for Franklin set type and worked a printing-press, and Whittier made slippers. To both of them literature was a means, rather than an end in itself. Verse to Whittier, and prose to Franklin, was a weapon to be used in a good fight. In Whittier's verse as in Franklin's prose, there was the same plithy directness which made their words go home to the hearts of the plain people whom they both understood and represented. . . . While Franklin gained polish by travel and by association with citizens of the world, Whittier was the only one of the greater American authors who never went to Europe, and he kept to the end not a little rustic simplicity.

While Whittier was practical as becomes a New Englander, he had not the excessive common sense which characterizes Franklin, and he lacked the abundance of Franklin's humor. But the poet was not content, as Franklin was, with showing that honesty is the best policy, and that in the long run vice leads to ruin; he scourged evil with the wrath of a Hebrew prophet. Except one or another of his ballads, none of his poems were written for his own sake; they were nearly all intended to further a cause he held dear, to teach a lesson he thought needful.—Brander Matthews.

"The Hill of Science"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS now pretty generally understood that what Jesus meant, when he declared of the Christ, "I am the light of the world," was the consciousness of spiritual good, the good which men, in their effort to phrase divine truths in material terms, have allegorically named light. Jesus himself had so realized the supremacy of good that he was able at last to declare that he had overcome the world upon which he had focused the light of good. Manifestly, he did not regard this spiritual consciousness as his personal possession, but rather as the natural estate of spiritual man in the image of God. This is shown in the fact that he used the same metaphor when he said to his disciples, those men who were able at least partially to grasp and demonstrate the truth he taught, "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." Here, again, he could not have meant to confer this spiritual eminence merely upon a small group of men, whose individual demonstration of spiritual power necessarily ended with a single generation, but upon all those who, in any age, followed him in his demonstration of the supremacy of spiritual good.

Metaphysically considered, what constitutes this spiritual light, or the consciousness of good, is simply the opposite of materiality, the Mind of the Christ, in contradistinction to mortal mind. How a human being can enter into the city that is set upon an hill can be appreciated only through the individual experience of forsaking materiality for the spiritualization of thought. The approach unto the city is all the way proportionable; a man does not, that is to say, at once put off the entire belief in material existence for the simple reason that he does not possess sufficient spiritual understanding to know how to do so. He comes out of his materiality "here a little, and there a little," by destroying particular material beliefs, as he detects their falsity, and the perfection of spiritual consciousness is attained only as all human concepts are exchanged for the pure and spiritual fact of which the human concept is the counterfeit. "Proportionately as we part with material systems and theories, personal doctrines and dogmas," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 232 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "meekly to ascend the hill of Science, shall we reach the maximum of perfection in all things."

It is a very much simpler matter, to be sure, to acknowledge that spiritual consciousness is the light of the world, than it is actually to walk in that light by realizing and demonstrating the supremacy of good. Demonstration necessarily be specific. It is the constant sifting of the chaff of material beliefs from the wheat of spiritual fact. "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place?" challenges every concept, every thought and deed. What can stand in the intense light of Principle? That, clearly, which reflects Principle; and so, the Psalmist answers his own question: "He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully." Purity, humility, integrity. That which is of the carnal mind plainly does not ascend the hill of Science. The fleshly mind is to be put off, and the Mind of the Christ is to be sought and attained; and exactly as a man denies the carnal mind to forsake it and seeks the Christ, Truth, to abide in it, his path up the hill of Truth will be cleared of material impediments. "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 323 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God. Whatever obstructs the way,—causing to stumble, fall, or faint, those mortals who are striving to enter the path,—divine Love will remove; and uplift the fallen and strengthen the weak."

The summit of Science, the realization and demonstration of good as the only reality, is not, as has been said, reached in a day. There are moments after some specific phase of error has been conquered, when the vision of reality reveals the heavenly city as a present fact, and these moments happily increase in frequency until intermission shall finally disappear in continuity. A man may not mistake a single glimpse, however, for his citizenship in heaven, for the citizen of the city abides in the consciousness of good; he does not go in and out, or descend from exaltation to valleys of depression. That is the experience of the human mind, and betokens still unconquered beliefs of materiality. All the little valleys of sinful beliefs are to be exalted and the intervening hills of selfishness leveled. The sense of perpetual struggle against downward tendencies and defections then gives place to the calm practice of righteousness for the love of it. This approximates the consciousness that dwells in Spirit, which the Psalmist described when he asked and answered the question, "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart."

The love of prominence is so instinctively a characteristic of the human mind that it is ready on every occasion to confuse the spiritual city that is set upon an hill with that worldly eminence, which materiality offered, in the wilderness, to Jesus the Christ, if he would but acknowledge materiality as real and powerful. They who have not repudiated materiality therefore sometimes mistake the cal-

clum-light of place and power for the light of which Jesus spoke. The glare of personal power, however it may temporarily succeed in dazzling itself and the world, nevertheless inevitably flickers out, for mortal notoriety is usually equivalent to spiritual obscurity. The ascent of Science is made by overcoming materiality, not by submitting to it, and the only sign of this overcoming is, as Jesus insisted, in healing the sick and conquering the desires and passions of the flesh. "If we wish to follow Christ, Truth," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 326 of Science and Health, "it must be in the way of God's appointing. Jesus said, 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also.' He, who would reach the source and find the divine remedy for every ill, must not try to climb the hill of Science by some other road."

as if that were a stump, and the engine were a boy's dog with the intolerable conviction of a woodchuck under it. From time to time the conductor blew a small horn of a feeble, reedy note, like that of the horns which children find in their stockings; and then the poor little engine hitched itself to the train, and with an air of hopeless affliction snuffed away to Prato, and left the woodchuck under the obelisk to escape. The impression of a woodchuck was confirmed by the digging around the obelisk, which a gang of workmen kept up all winter; they laid down water-pipes and then took them up again. But when the engine was once gone we could give our minds to other sights in the piazza.

One of these was the passage of troops, infantry or cavalry, who were always going to or from the great railway station behind the church,

shadowed forth in various points, the little drama being in the form of a rehearsal before a tribunal not unlike that to which Mr. Puff submits his immortal tragedy. Simile, the supposed author, indeed says one or two things which are scarcely unworthy of Puff. The following passage occurs in a scene in which he is explaining to his critics the new fashion of composition, how the music is made first, and "the sense" afterward (a process no way astonishing to the present generation), and how "a complete set of scenes from Italy" is the first framework of the play which "some ingenious hand" writes up to. "By this method," says one of the wondering commentators, "you must often commit blunders!"

"Simile. Blunders! to be sure I must, but I always could get myself out of them again. Why, I'll tell you an instance of it. You must know I

"Barry Cornwall" and "Elia"

"It was indeed a privilege for a young American, on his first travels abroad, to have 'Barry Cornwall' for his host in London," writes James T. Fields in "Old Acquaintance." "As I recall the memorable days and nights of that long-ago period, I wonder at the good fortune which brought me into such relations with him, and I linger with profound gratitude over his many acts of unmerited kindness. One of the most intimate rambles I ever took with him was in 1851, when we started one morning from a bookshop in Piccadilly, where we had met accidentally. I had been in London only a couple of days, and had not yet called on him for lack of time. Several years had elapsed since we had met but he began to talk as if

drawer and got out a package of time-stained papers. 'Ah,' said he, as he turned over the golden leaves, 'here is something you will like to handle.' I unfolded it, the sheet, and lo! it was in Keats's handwriting, the sonnet on first looking into Chapman's Homer. 'Keats gave it to me,' said Procter, 'many, many years ago,' and then he proceeded to read, in tones tremulous with delight, the undying lines."

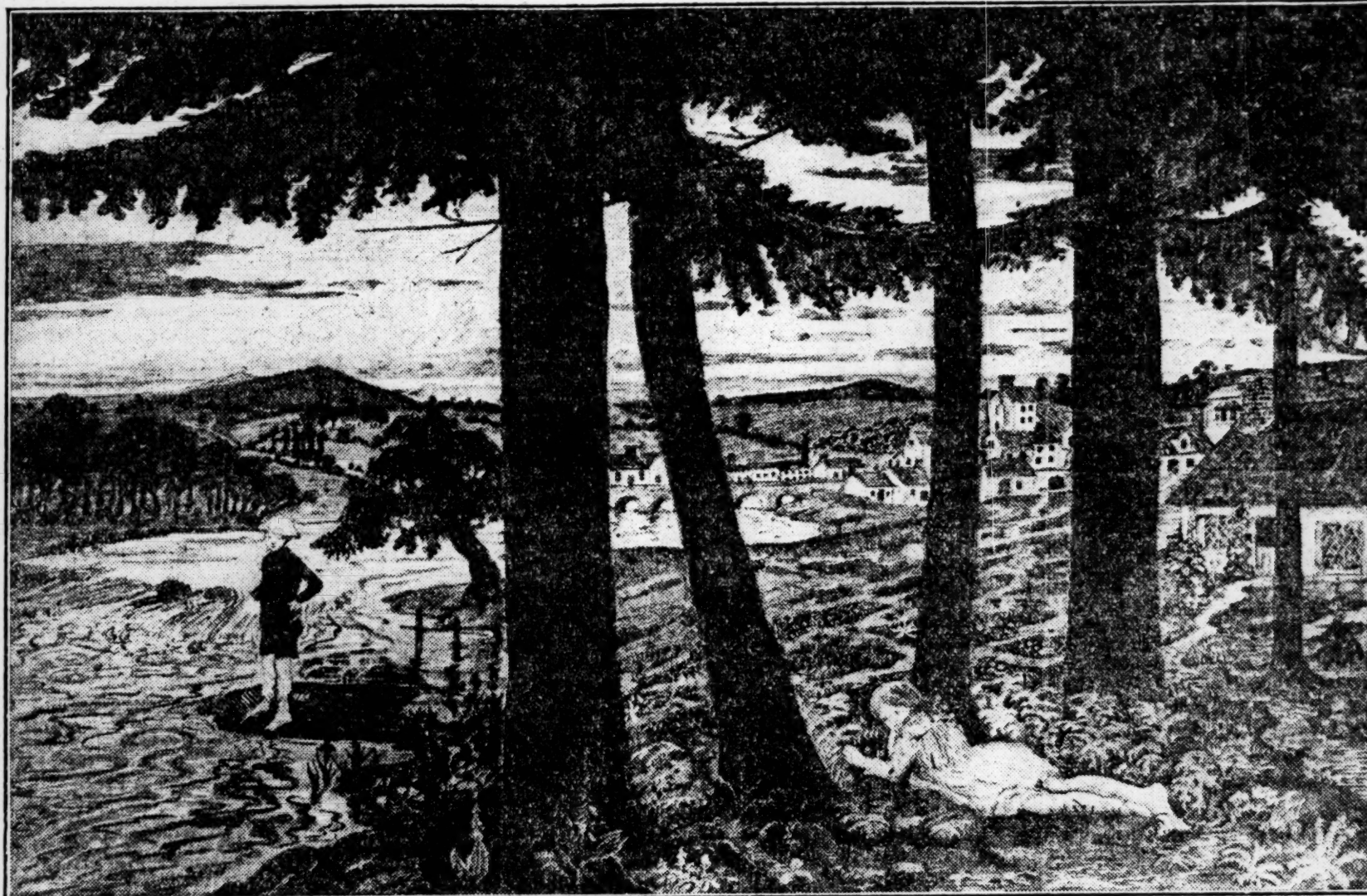
"I sat gazing at the man who had looked on Keats in the flush of his young genius, and wondered at my good fortune. As he folded up again the faded manuscript, and laid it reverently in its place, I felt grateful for the honor thus vouchsafed to a stranger, and wished that other and worthier votaries of English letters might have been present to share with me the boon of such an interview. . . . Presently my hospitable friend, still rummaging amid the past, drew out a letter, which was the only one he said, he had been looking for. 'Cramp it into your pocket,' he cried, 'for I hear — coming down stairs, and perhaps she won't let you carry it off.'"

"At the age of seventy-seven Procter was invited to print his recollections of Charles Lamb, and his volume was welcomed in both hemispheres as a pleasant addition to 'Elia.' During the last eighteen years of Lamb's lifetime Procter knew him most intimately, and his chronicles of visits to the little gamboge-colored house in Enfield are charming penicillings of memory. When Lamb and his sister, tired of housekeeping, went into lodgings and boarding with T. W., their sometime next-door neighbor—who, Lamb said, had one joke and forty pounds a year, upon which he retired in a green old age—Procter still kept up his friendly visits to his old associate."

Chocorua

I mount Chocorua's granite stair;
Below the Conway meadows dream;
And, like pavilions of the air,
An hundred peaks around me gleam.
An hundred sun-crowned domes loom free,
Above the morn's mid-mountain mist,
Like rocky islands in a sea
Of pearl and gold and amethyst.

Chocorua! Chocorua!
Sharp peak that bids the step beware;
The wildest crag the foot can climb,
'Mid all these pinnacles of air.
Upon thy barren cone is heard
No murmur of the world below;
The thin air cleaves no wing of bird,
Nor harp of pine makes music low.
—Hezekiah Butterworth.



"Open Country," from a drawing by J. Enraght Mooney

A Return to the Elder Way

Claude and Turner are masters of the open country—of the open gate. They did not originate pictures of space, of rivers emerging from distant hills, and feeling for their level as they wind past little white towns: they did not originate these bird's-eye views of happy countryside, for they had been done before by Pollaiuolo in Italy and Hercules Segers in Holland. But Claude and Turner, and also Rubens, brought their full genius to spacious statements of the activities of man and nature. The eyes roam curiously over such pictures and take immense pleasure in noting all that is happening. The fashion passed. The impressionists, with Monet at their head, left the miles and localized themselves on the inches. They did not paint a countryside of facts; they devoted their skill and charms to recording a quick effect of light on a haystack or a pond of lilies.

But the wheel comes full circle, again and again, in endless rings. There are signs of a return to the elder way—a view of a country, not a corner of a garden. Mr. Enraght Mooney is among those who have felt the attraction of space. The strong masses of his straight trees are a fine contrast to the open country which he has visualized so frankly and pleasantly. The human interest is ably indicated by the children. Here is the bounty of nature—and here is home.

A Piazza of Florence

It was quite three weeks before I began to keep any record of impressions, and I cannot therefore fix any date at which I pushed my search for them beyond the limits of the Piazza Santa Maria Novella, where we were lodged. It is better to own up at once to any sin which one is likely to be found out in, for then one gains at least the credit of candor and courage; and I will confess here that I came to Florence with the intention of writing about it. But I rather wonder now why I should have thought of writing of the whole city, when one piazza in it was interesting enough to make a book about. It was in itself not one of the most interesting piazzas of Florence in the ordinary way. I do not know that anything very historical ever happened there; but that is by no means saying that there did not. There used, under the early Medici and the late grand dukes, to be chariot races in it, the goals of which were the two obelisks by John of Bologna, set upon the backs of bronze turtles. . . . and the wide floor is still unpared, so that it is a sop of mud in rainy weather and a whirl of dust in dry.

At the end opposite the church is the terminus of the steam tramway running to Prato, and the small engine that drew the trains of two or three horse-cars linked together was perpetually fretting and snuffing about the base of the obelisk there,

The Oldest Mountains Are the Lowest

There is perhaps no part of the world where the early geological periods can be studied with so much ease and precision as in the United States. Along the northern borders, between Canada and the United States, there runs the low line of hills known as the Laurentian Hills. Insignificant in height, nowhere rising more than fifteen hundred or two thousand feet above the level of the sea, these are nevertheless the first mountains that broke the uniform level of the earth's surface, and lifted themselves above the waters. Their low stature, as compared with that of other lofty mountain ranges, is in accordance with an invariable rule, by which the relative age of mountains may be estimated. The oldest mountains are the lowest, while the younger and more recent ones tower above their elders, and are usually more torn and dislocated. This is easily understood when we remember that all mountains and mountain-chains are the result of upheavals, and that the violence of the outbreak must have been in proportion to the strength of the resistance. When the crust of the earth was so thin that the heated masses within easily broke through it, they were not thrown to so great a height, and formed comparatively low elevations, such as the Canadian hills, or the mountains of Bretagne and Wales. But in later times, when young, vigorous giants such as the Alps, the Himalayas, or, later still, the Rocky Mountains, forced their way from their fiery prison-house, the crust of the earth was much thicker, and tremendous indeed must have been the power which attended their exit.—Agassiz.

An Early Sheridan Farce

At Harrow Sheridan had formed an intimate friendship with a youth more ambitious than himself, the Nathaniel Halhed whom Dr. Parr chronicles as having "written well in Latin and Greek." With this young man Sheridan entered into a sort of literary partnership both in classical translation and dramatic composition. Their first attempt was a farce called "Jupiter," the subject being the story of Ixion, in which, curiously enough, the after-treatment of "The Critic" is

was once a journey-sonnet-writer to Signor Squallini. Now, his method, when seized with the furor harmonic, was constantly to make me sit by his side, while he was thrumming on his harpsichord, in order to make extempore verses to whatever air he should beat out to his liking. I remember one morning as he was in this situation—thrum, thrum, thrum (moving his fingers as if beating on the harpsichord)—striking out something prodigiously great as he thought—"Hah!" said he, "hah! Mr. Simile—thrum, thrum, thrum—by gar, him is very fine—write me some words directly." I durst not interrupt him to ask on what subject, so instantly began to describe a fine morning.

"Calm was the land and calm the skies,
And calm the heaven's dome serene,
Hush'd was the gale and hush'd the breeze,
And not a vapour to be seen.

"I sang it to his notes. 'Hah! upon my word, very pritt—thrum, thrum, thrum. Stay, stay! Now, upon my word, here it must be an adagio. Thrum, thrum, thrum. Oh! let it be an Ode to Melancholy.'"

"Monop. . . . Then you were puzzled sure—"

"Sim. Not in the least! I brought in a cloud in the next stanza, and matters, you see, came about at once."

"Monop. An excellent transition. 'O'cd. Vastly ingenious, indeed."

"Sim. Was it not, very? It required a little command—a little presence of mind."

When the rehearsal begins, the resemblance is still more perfect, though there is no reproduction either of the plot or characters introduced. We are not told how much share Halhed had in the composition; it was he who furnished the skeleton of the play, but it is scarcely possible that such a scene as the above could be from any hand but Sheridan's. This youthful effort was never finished. It was to have brought in a sum of money, which they both wanted much, to the young authors: "The thoughts," Halhed says, "of £200 shared between us are enough to bring the water into one's eyes."—Mrs. Oliphant (English Men of Letters Series).

The Horizon

The lilies of the field have a value for us far beyond their botanical one—a certain lightening of the heart accompanies the declaration that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." The sound of the village bell which comes mellowed from the valley to the traveler upon the hill has a value beyond its acoustical one. The setting sun when it mingles with the bloom of roses the alpine snows has a value beyond its optical one. The stary heavens, as you know, had for Immanuel Kant a value beyond their astronomical one. Round about the intellect sweeps the horizon of the emotions. . . . I think it very desirable to keep this horizon open; not to permit either priest or philosopher to draw down his shutters between you and it.—Tyndall.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Cloth |\$3.00 |
| One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper | 3.00 |
| Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) | 4.00 |
| Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) | 5.00 |
| Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) | 6.00 |
| Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) | 7.50 |

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Cloth |\$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition | 5.50 |

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Cloth |\$3.50 |
| Morocco, pocket edition | 5.50 |

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular Christian Science Reading Room, or who are not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1120 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Howe Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1120 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES,

THE HAROLD DES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

LA HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1919

EDITORIALS

Mr. Clynes in the Sheldonian Theater

JOHN R. CLYNES, M.P., secretary of the Lancashire District of the National Union of General Workers, speaking in the Sheldonian Theater at Oxford to an enthusiastic audience of students, on the great question of Labor and Capital, is, perhaps, as typical as anything well could be of the new era. To those who have kept note of the trend of events during the last five years, it has been, for some time, quite evident that the changes going on all around them were very fundamental changes. What was happening in the world of industry, and that is really but another way of speaking of the world as a whole, was not merely the transference of a certain measure of power from one class to another. It was quite obviously something much more radical.

"Duke's son and cook's son," during the war, fought side by side in the trenches, and worked side by side at home. And as they fought and as they worked the differences between Dukeson and Cookson gradually disappeared. Now the war is over. The munition factories are silent. Dukeson has returned to civil life, and so has Cookson, and the past year has witnessed, and the present time is witnessing a strange spectacle, the vain efforts on the part of Dukeson and Cookson to get into their old civilian clothes. Many of the old leaders have heatedly declared that it was not only possible but highly desirable that this should be done. They have raised the old party banners, and vaunted the old party cries. They have sought to carry matters with a high hand, and Labor leaders have called loudly upon Labor to "unite so that no government would dare to adopt a policy of reaction."

Many leaders of Capital have sought to do the same thing in their own particular sphere. But, what both have failed, and still fail, to see is that the great audience which they are addressing is a very different audience from that which they addressed five years ago. Labor, in spite of itself, in spite of many of its leaders, has enlarged its borders, and enlarged its vision. In its wonderful serried ranks Dukeson still holds an honored place, whilst if the eyes of the old-time capitalist were only opened, he would find himself speaking very often to empty benches. Every one is in the Sheldonian Theater listening to Clynes.

And John R. Clynes is able to speak with authority. The man who began to work in a Lancashire cotton mill at the age of ten years, and who, at the age of twelve, was working full time, knows all about Labor, as does the man who occupied, at a time of tremendous crisis, one of the most important positions in the government of his country know all about Capital. So, in the Sheldonian Theater, the problem was stated with all that simplicity which comes of knowledge. There could be no industry without Labor, but, on the other hand, there could be no industry without Capital. Capital, in the present-day system, had its place, and capitalists had worked hard and long. But the reward of the capitalist was out of all proportion to his services when compared with the reward of the worker. That was the great fundamental trouble.

And how should it be faced? Clearly, by the process of leveling up rather than leveling down. Having given electoral power to the masses of wage-earners, and placed in the hands of millions an authority which formerly belonged to a few, the fact must inevitably be faced before long, Mr. Clynes insisted, that these millions would resolve themselves into a political force capable and desirous of assuming the authority of government itself. "But Labor," he added, "will never win to this position if it continues to think of itself as a class as it has done. Workingmen in the mass have no longer any reason to talk of the governing class. Workingmen, if they wish, can be the governing class as soon as they convince the Nation that they are fit to govern well."

What does all this amount to? Can it amount to less than this, that the speaker in the Sheldonian Theater had caught something more than a glimpse of the great fact that the millions he speaks of who are, at last, coming into the conscious use of political power do not represent a class of the Nation, but the Nation itself? The government of the people, by the people, for the people, has long been a splendid ideal. The ideal is now, at last, being made practical.

Speaking in London, some nine months ago, at a time when the Nation, scarcely yet able to realize the tremendous fact that the war was over, nevertheless apprehended dimly that it stood on the threshold of great events, Mr. Clynes, resigning his position as Minister of Food, made this statement: "The masses of wage-earners form the greater part of the electorate, and there is no economic alteration organized workers desire which they cannot obtain from the floor of the House of Commons, if they send their representatives there in large enough numbers. Labor should stand for law and order, because the time may come when Labor may have to make the law, and then Labor will expect and call upon other sections of the community to respect the law."

It is an able statement of a great fact, and it has had a very special application in the United Kingdom, and far beyond its borders, almost every day since it was uttered. And yet Mr. Clynes in the Sheldonian Theater had traveled beyond it. For he had ceased to look upon Labor as a class. Amongst any people worthy of the name of a people, Labor in its fullest sense, must ultimately mean the whole nation.

Restoring Great Lakes' Levels

SOMEWHAT more than seven years ago, after it became apparent, even to the most partisan defenders of the plan of the Chicago drainage canal, that its utilization was lowering the levels of Lakes Michigan, Erie, Huron, and Ontario, discussion commenced as to the feasibility

of proposed means for remedying this condition. The apparent urgency of action to provide compensation in some form began to be considered, because of the proposal to construct branches and laterals connecting with the main canal channel, which was the Chicago River, with its course reversed. The turning of the flow of the Chicago River from, instead of into, Lake Michigan deprived the lake of something like 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The proposed extensions were, it was admitted, to add greatly to this outflow, and, because of protests made by Canadians, as well as by commercial organizations and state and municipal officials of the localities affected along the lake fronts, the advice and further assistance of expert engineers in the government service were sought in an effort to overcome what seemed to be a problem of considerable magnitude.

It is interesting to note the fact that the discussion, among engineers and in the technical and commercial press, continued until quite recently, opinion having apparently been divided as to whether or not the flow of water through the canal was lowering the level of the lakes sufficiently to cause inconvenience or damage to bordering municipalities and to riparian owners. The contention in behalf of the city of Chicago was that, even granting the theoretical lowering of lake levels from four to six inches, any pretended actual measurement of levels was not at all conclusive, because of constantly changing conditions, due to winds and other seasonal causes. It was claimed, indeed, that for years after the completion of the canal the level of the lakes was higher than before. The attorneys for the city maintained that all requirements imposed by the federal government before the canal was constructed had been complied with, and that, in fact, the government was estopped from interfering with the continued operation of the canal and from imposing additional restrictions. The claims of the Dominion were answered, it may be recalled, by the declaration that when the treaty of 1909, with reference to boundary waters, was adopted, compensation was made to Canada for diversion of water at Chicago, by allowing the Dominion an excess of diversion at Niagara Falls, and, further, that it was expressly stated that conditions prior to the signing of the treaty should not be permitted to form the basis of discussion thenceforth.

Before the controversy reached the courts, where it was argued at great length, in 1913, issue having been joined in a suit between the United States Government and the city of Chicago, a proposal was made to build works at the head of Lake Michigan compensating for any lowering of the lake due to the loss of flow. Chicago then offered to pay the cost of the project, estimated at about \$475,000, but apparently nothing came of it.

Recent advances are to the effect that a renewal of this offer, on a much larger scale, is to be made by Chicago city officials. It is stated that an appropriation of \$2,225,000 has been authorized for the construction of engineering works calculated to raise the levels of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and to stabilize the flow of the St. Lawrence River the year round. The offer to construct these works will, it is announced, be made to the War Department at Washington, and may, no doubt, be regarded as a final admission, in behalf of the city of Chicago, that the continued flow of water through the canal threatens to lower, if it has not already lowered, the mean level of the lakes. The fact has, it is said, been recognized that the continued utilization of a drainage project which has cost the people of Chicago nearly \$200,000,000 is threatened unless some means of compensating the flow from the lakes is found.

The course of future negotiations between the city of Chicago and the federal government will be watched with interest on both sides of the international boundary. The canal project has, it is admitted, largely made possible the wonderful growth, in industry and population, which Chicago has enjoyed during recent years, and if the plan proposed will solve the problem which has so long perplexed all those interested, it should certainly be sanctioned and aided.

Free Speech at Harvard University

ONCE more Harvard University becomes the scene of a controversy involving the right of free speech. Faculty men, reluctant to take up the cudgels against their colleagues, are nevertheless being forced by the major bearings of the discussion into something approaching a definite alignment, while the student body is showing signs of a similar division, and all because the issue gathers importance from its relation to things of an academic nature, not merely, but chiefly from its concern with national affairs. Similar disturbance of the placid waters of university life was occasioned, many may recall, early in the war by the retention as a member of the teaching force of a German who, having made himself famous as a commentator on men and things American, did not hesitate, after the war opened, to make the most of his position to declare and propagate his sympathies for the German method and purpose in the conduct of hostilities. At that time there were those who were for allowing him to go on, unchecked, merely because they held a university to be a place within which all opinions, academically, should be allowed free expression; but there were those also who somewhat indignantly denied that the favorable exposition of Germany's cause by a German citizen occupying a university chair was to permit something which was being discounted everywhere else through loyalty to the American national traditions. Removal of the principal figure in this controversy by causes beyond the control of university authorities eliminated without a decision the question that had been aroused by his presence. Now, with the war over, a faculty man of other than American predilections has been attracting attention by open avowal of his sympathies with those forces in the economic struggle that are frankly hostile to the American Government.

In the present controversy it is not asserted that the disturbing factor is giving any direct offense through the conduct of his regular university courses. It is rather that, in free advocacy of his peculiar views in non-academic assemblies, or in unofficial meetings including stu-

dents or others connected with the university, he has won for his expressions a hearing that they could hardly have received but for his personal association with Harvard, and that thus the name of Harvard has been, to some extent, made use of to further a program of subversive procedure such as the real Harvard, loyally upholding the American idea as always, does not and should not indorse. Thus the radicalism now getting itself expressed turns out to be, on the whole, anti-Harvard to the same degree that it is anti-American. And in this instance, as perhaps always where radicalism is concerned, the protagonist of radicalism delights in the flurry which he creates and courts the limelight, whereas his opponents, like conservatives generally, are reluctant to come out into the full light of the arena, even though they are not in any degree doubtful of their position or the righteousness of their cause. All the more significant, therefore, is the stir among the older faculty men, and the emergence of a certain few of them to the public defense of Harvard's essential Americanism. Free speech for such things as Bolshevism and the overthrow of American government, when indulged in by men dignified by university appointment, one discovers at last is not to pass unchallenged by a free speech in advocacy of the American ideas that may serve as the antidote for Bolshevism. The voice of Americanism, it seems, is not to be altogether stifled by the voice of Bolshevism, within the precincts of the university any more than beyond them.

So far, so good. Harvard men generally, it is safe to say, are reassured to find that there are Americans in the faculty groups who feel too deeply to take refuge in a policy of silence at a time like this when all ideas are vocal. But what about the official attitude of the university? Is it justified in leaving the outcome of such controversies to individuals? On the one hand, of course, there is the danger that a policy of interference in such situations may work out in restrictions upon legitimate expression of individual conviction, and therefore may circumscribe and limit the truth which a university, above many other organisms, is presumed to discover and uphold. Yet, on the other hand, must a university, committed to the ideals of its Nation's government by the utterances of all its major factors and by the course of university activities in times of supreme test, tolerate in any of its teachers utterances that purport to lend the university name and influence to the forces that would disrupt the national government? That government itself, tolerant almost to a fault lest true freedom of speech may be abridged, finds need at length to differentiate that freedom of speech which is liberty and that which is license. Without much question a good purpose would now be served if Harvard University were clearly to declare its policy with respect to such a matter.

The Cricket "Week"

IF THE observant stranger is familiar with the ways of English people and their manner of finding enjoyment, he will discover little that is remarkable about the Canterbury Week, or the Scarborough Week, or any other "week" that may celebrate the closing period of the cricket season. If he is not, the crowds in attendance on these occasions may seem to him curiously unlike those of other great sporting events. There is nothing boisterous and exuberant about the crowd. It watches the play hour by hour in much the same way as the mariners of the coast towns gaze ceaselessly, and in silence, at the wide expanse of the open sea. Occasionally a wave of applause breaks over the field. Then it subsides and the patient "lookout" is resumed. Yet it is the Englishman's way of amusing himself, and few celebrations of any description draw more devoted pilgrims than these annual cricket meetings, which, since the cessation of hostilities, have recommenced with unabated popularity.

The two or three "first-class" matches provided for the "week" are but a part of the event. The rest is made up of traditions, associations, and those social features of the game that help, where sports are concerned, to make one family of the English people. Nothing in cricket is without its associations; not even the stretch of bright green grass where the game is played and the twenty-two yards of carefully prepared turf for the "pitch," which the crowd, at suitable intervals, proceeds solemnly to survey and discuss, and to decide whether it is "sticky," "bumpy," "poppy," or "fast." Was it not a former owner of the famous London ground at St. Johns Wood who prized the original turf there so highly that he took it away with him when he migrated north, and, in a subsequent migration, removed it once more? It is natural, then, that the festival should bring these traditions and associations particularly into evidence, and whoever would partake of the pleasure of the crowd there must, like the poet Pindar, see more in the games than the game itself.

It is no ordinary crowd, this assemblage of pilgrims that comes by road and rail from all parts of the country. Each time the "week" comes round, they arrive with faithful regularity, eager for the sport and the happy reunion of old acquaintances. Whether in the pavilion, or on the benches around the field, the same groups may be seen each year, taking the same seats, equipped with sandwiches of the same manufacture, and waving greetings to the same "cronies" in distant parts of the field.

All classes are represented, for cricket is no longer confined to the "lower orders," as it was considered to have been in the days when it shared with "futeball, golf, and other sisk unprofitable sports," statutory repression because it interfered with the practice of archery. There is the nobleman whose family has its long traditions at the wicket, both in the public school and at the university, and there is the industrial worker who spends his Saturday afternoons with his comrades at bat and ball. Then there is the country squire, the country parson, and the country laborer, who cooperate in their village community to maintain the greatest of all country institutions, the village cricket club; and there are the business and professional men, who may not be seen even at "net practice" during the season, but who are never too preoccupied to take up the evening paper and study the scores of the county games. The juniors, too, are there in force, and the bright colors of caps and handbags designate the

alumni of schools, big and little, and of the universities; young people who have been diligently trained in the national sport on their school and college grounds, and who can therefore discuss with no small authority the progress of the play.

There they all sit, almost from the time the dew has left the grass till approaching dusk, when the game is adjourned for continuation on the following day. Not a stroke of the bat nor a flight of the ball is lost upon them, but only as a wicket falls, or a brilliant piece of bowling, fielding, or batting is noted is the silence for a brief moment disturbed. When the play is over, the pilgrims betake themselves into the city for the annual entertainments, theatrical and musical, provided for them by the famous "Old Stagers" and "I Zingari" clubs and by less historic, though otherwise not inferior, institutions.

Though cricket has been much criticized in truly British fashion, particularly since the war, and though many would change it fundamentally, the pilgrims to Canterbury and Scarborough crowd to their favorite resorts, as if there had been no conflict of opinions among the cricketers or the nations, perfectly content with things as they were.

Notes and Comments

A BIT of Boston news which reaches many a lover of books is that there is to be another bookstore in the basement of the historic Old South Meeting House. Here, in the not very distant past, was the bookstore of T. O. H. P. Burnham, sometimes called "the Old Honest Publisher," son of an earlier bookseller and publisher, and inheritor of a business which began in 1825, and was moved from Cornhill to the "Old South." It was an odd place of business, even for a bookstore; one went "down cellar" by a short flight of steps, and explored the book shelves, before the coming of electricity, with a little hand lamp. Many of the famous men of the past half-century in the United States so descended and so explored. It is said that about 150,000 volumes were usually on hand in the basement, and that "the Old Honest Publisher" carried their nature and location easily in his "book-stored head."

For the first time in history a woman lawyer, Signora Comani, has conducted a case in an Italian court room; and commentators are naturally reminded of Portia and the famous case of Shylock v. Antonio. Shakespeare may have found his idea for the scene in an Italian tradition, for the tale comes down from the fourteenth century of how the daughter of a jurisconsult in old Bologna took her father's place in the law school. But even if the tradition is based on fact, it detracts nothing from Signora Comani's appearance in an Italian law court, for law schools and law courts are somewhat different, and the "lady lawyer" of Bologna did not appear publicly: she taught law to her father's students from behind a curtain.

The president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cherishes a secret which more than one important newspaper would give much to solve. Who is "Mr. Smith," the unidentified philanthropist who continues to make gifts of money to the institute which have now run into the millions? For a long time T. Coleman DuPont was suspected, but lately suspicion was shifted by a Boston journalist to George Eastman, the kodak man. The writer referred to affects to be sure that he is right, and in proof testifies that Mr. Eastman declines to say either "yes" or "no" to his cross-examiners. But The Tech, the institute's daily newspaper, neatly throws this evidence out of court by remarking that Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, the president, "may have asked Mr. Eastman to refer all questions concerning 'Mr. Smith' to him, as it is reported he has done in the cases of other men who have been suspected of being 'Mr. Smith.'" And so it looks as if the head of the great technical institute across the Charles River from Boston would for some time longer continue in possession of its riddle of The Sphinx: "Who is Mr. Smith?"

The Bullitt Business appears to have been regarded in Paris as a fine occasion for puns rather than as anything in the least little bit serious. Mr. Crawford Price, writing the tale of the "hows" and "whys" of Mr. B.'s visit to Russia to the readers of The Sunday Times of London, says Colonel House probably thought there was something in a name, and hoped his selection would hit the bull's-eye. In view of the subsequent disappointment and alarm, Mr. Price concludes Mr. B. has missed the difference between a staff reporter and a secret service agent. "He should get back to leader-writing. Every Bullitt has its billet." The best of the jokes dates to the actual time when Mr. Bullitt was "breakfasting with Mr. Lloyd George" and otherwise enjoying the society of "les tout gros." It is only a remark, but funny. A great Frenchman, seeing Mr. Wilson in company with Mr. Bullitt, exclaimed: "Ah! voilà le grand Président qui traîne son petit boulet!" The Outlook quotes it with relish.

How quaint, nowadays, sounds the phraseology with which the girls' boarding school, in the days before academic education for women became general, advertised for pupils. Susan B. Anthony was a pupil in such a school, and its circular has been reprinted as Dr. Daniel Anthony, meditating upon his daughter's education, received it more than eighty years ago. "Having obtained an agreeable location," so the doctor read, "in the pleasant village of Hamilton, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Deborah Moulson intends, with the assistance of competent Teachers, to open immediately a Seminary for Females. The inculcation of the principles of Humility, Morality, and a love of Virtue will receive particular attention." One learns from his daughter's diary that one serious "departure from the paths of rectitude" was "too much levity and mirthfulness"; and the awful occasion is recorded when young Miss Anthony was compelled to admit that she did not know the rule for dotting an i. These, however, were trying moments in an otherwise reasonably happy seminary, for she wrote also, "I think another one cannot be named so agreeable on all accounts as is Deborah Moulson's at Hamilton."